DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 180 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.
65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.
LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRIES, GUNS.
Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Aggeb crystal snuff bottles curios, and old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
SANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,657.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid-up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£2,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Moilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
16, Churchgate Street.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.
Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.
The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.
Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.
For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls,
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, KITS, COLOURS, MEDICINE, POST CARDS, LENSES, ALBUMS, ETC., ETC.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Prag Mahal," Kalbadevi, in the shop of Messrs. Nadkarni and Co., on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following goods slightly damaged by fire and water in the recent fire at the above place:—
Consisting of lenses, photo frames, albums, scrap albums, photo mount, a very large number of post cards, photo medicine, different kinds of oil and water colours in tubes and boxes, photo canvas, colour boxes, T. Square, canvas photo bags, etc., etc.
The above will be sold at first in one lot and if the reserved price is not reached, then in separate lots as may suit the convenience of the intending purchasers
The above is now on view.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and goods to be cleared the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Receiver of the Estate of Kallianji Sangjibhai, the owner of the said property, now an adjudged insolvent, all the right, title and interest of the said Kallianji Sangjibhai.
All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon and abutting on Bora Bazaar Street on the West in Bazaar Gate Street, on the East in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 1/3 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old Nos. 561, 568, New Nos. 5579, 5080, Old Survey Nos. 213, 886, and New Survey No. 8654, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality, under A Ward No. 2196, Street Nos. 204-206, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazaar Street, on or towards the East by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Battliwala and partly by the property of Sha Lakhmidas Walji and on or towards the South partly by the property of Muncherji Dinshaw Coachman, and partly by the property of Dr. Abdul Hoosein Ebrahim.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford, Bailey and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 5th day of August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Bandra Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboards, screens, drawing room sofas and chairs, very rich cabinets, table ornaments, rich vases, corner cabinets, rich Persian and English carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, beaded door chicks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, cloth and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, Singapore cane furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, rich engravings and oil paintings, China matting, meatsafes, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Knake, copper and alluminium, large lot of country coal in bags, wire fencing, incubator, fowl houses, rich fowls, provision, Jost fan, about 50 bales hay, etc., etc. The property of G. H. B. Radcliffe, Esq., M.E., Bart.-at-Law, Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Ry., (President, Bandra Municipality).
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF MEDICINE, MACHINERY AND MEDICAL AND VETERINARY NEW BOOKS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from the mortgagee-in-possession, Seth Tehilram Girdharidas; and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Prangpaye and Athawale and Co., at the Ganpati Building, Kandawady.
Lathe machine, Polish machine, Drill machine, Shaping machine, Fly wheel, carpenters' tools, etc., and a large lot of Medical and Veterinary books.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 6 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CREDIT AGENCY—LAMINGTON Road, Shetts Chawl, Estate Brokers Managers, Bill Collectors, Bonds Writers, Drawers of legal and merchantile documents Brokers for loans on valuable securities. 9114

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Bazargate Street on 21st instant at noon a GOLD RING set with Emerald. Handsome reward to the finder. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9072

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMMON TYPIST, possessing good knowledge of English. Salary as to the qualifications. Apply with certificates to Box No. 37, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9129

WANTED for temporary service afloat certificated OFFICERS and ENGINEERS. Apply to the SENIOR MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. 9088

WANTED—An experienced SURVEYOR for an Architect's Office. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9108

WANTED,—PROBATIONER NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free board and furnished quartors. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 9054

WANTED—GRADUATES to apply, 350 copies of English Satyartha Prakash—a highly rich and instructive book—have to be distributed free amongst graduates of Bombay University for 1917. Those desirous should send in their applications so as to reach the U. S. not later than 30th August, stating their full name, address, marks, Sec. Lang. and optional, if any. Applicants should enclose 5 annas in stamps with their applications. Unsuccessful candidates will be refunded their stamps after deducting half an anna stamp. GIRDHARLAL D. MODI B.A., LL.B., Hon. Librarian, A. P. Sabha, Bombay 4 [illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE in English and Sanskrit to act as a PRIVATE TUTOR and COMPANION to a student preparing for Bombay University Matriculation. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9115

WANTED

WANTED—SUN HARRISON KNITTING MACHINES and NEEDLES, new or second-hand. State particulars and prices to GHANSHAMDAS KALUMAL, Ekadasi Buildings, top floor, Charni Road. 9113.

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongadi. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

AN intelligent, honest, NON-MATRICULATE, young man with experience of clerical line, wants some work between 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.), which may bring him at least Rs. 10 per month. Write to: X, c/o J. S. Pandit, Angre's Wadi, Students' Lodge, Room No. 2, Bombay 4. 9126.

WANTED—TUTIONS or EMPLOYMENT by two Hindu gradutes one with science Honours and the other with History. Write to Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronic." 9103

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

HOUSES FOR SALE—In Bangalore and Whitefield. Excellent climate lonely fruit trees, splendid investment. Whitefield is a health resort. Apply P. H. CRAMER, 20, Chapel Street, Vepery, Madras. 9125

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 206. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE AT IGATPURI—DWELLING HOUSE with extensive fruit garden and good water supply. For further particulars and price apply to Box No. 23, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9080

FOR SALE.—BUICK CAR, 6 cyl. 1916 Model, complete with tools, taximeter etc. In perfect condition having run only 6,000 miles in Bombay. Rs. 6,500 or nearest offer for immediate sale. Apply to Box No. 29, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9099.

TRIUMPH 3½, H. P. MOTOR CYCLE 1912-13 model, 2 speed gear, with lamp horn mirror and tools, in splendid condition Rs. 750. One Aluminium SIDE-CAR BODY to match the above, Rs. 50. If both taken together Rs. 770 only for the two.—Apply to:—Box No. 38, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle.

FOR SALE—A fully equipped Workshop and Foundry in an important town, containing Lathes, and other Machinery, driven by Oil Engine in good working condition, together with Goodwill of Business established over 7 years. Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8999

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo being Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 9118

NOTICE.

THE EXHIBITION of FOODS and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of Indian Production already advertised will open at the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, November 26th to SATURDAY, December 1st inclusive. A Grand Fancy Fair in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund will also be held at the same time in the grounds adjoining the Town Hall and the Elphinstone Circle.

Full particulars will be published shortly. 9121

INDIAN CHUTNEY.

LARGE QUANTITIES of INDIAN CHUTNEY are required by the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Bombay Brigade. Parties who deal in this commodity are requested to communicate with the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, before 12 Noon on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1917, as to the quantity they can supply monthly, method of packing and rate per pound. A sample of chutney should accompany the quotation.

Any further information required can be obtained from the ASSISTANT-DIRECTOR SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, Bombay BRIGADE, between 10 a.m. and 12 Noon daily. 9098 9124

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING has been POSTPONED from SATURDAY, 4th August to THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1917.

The remaining dates of the Poona Racing Season will remain as already published.

E. F. LANCE,
Actg. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 28th July, 1917.

REWARD OF RS. 5.

LOST One SHARE of the SINDH PRESS bearing No. 327. Anybody who will return the same to the undersigned within one month from the date hereof, will be given the above mentioned reward.

RUTTONSHAH MUNCHERJI SORABKHAN
Machhlipit, Surat.

Dated 30th July, 1917. 9117

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION IN DICTATION will be held at the Central Telegraph Offices at Bombay, Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, on MONDAY, the 13th AUGUST, 1917, for appointments of Non-Indians as General Service Probationers and of Indians and Women (European or Anglo-Indian) as Local Service Probationers in the Signalling Establishment of the Bombay Circle. Male candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, and female between 16 and 20 years and must have passed the VII Standard of an European School or VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by (1) birth, (2) School, and (3) Nationality certificates *in original* must be made to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, in the case of candidates who wish to be examined at Bombay, and to the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE of the Central Telegraph Office, in the case of those who wish to be examined at Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum, respectively, and should reech these Officials not later than Wednesday evening, the 8th August, 1917. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month, while under-training in a Training Class (extending over a period of 12 months) and, if successful in the final examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists. 9120

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHHOTAMLAL SHIVJI, late of Bhavnagar Nagar Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Governmtnt Pensioner, deceased, who died at Bhavnagar on or about the 10th day of October, 1916.

LABHSHANKER UMIASHANKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Grant Road without the Fort the duly constituted attorney of Bai ICHHALAXMI, the widow of the said Chhotamlal Shivji deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 21st day of July, 1917.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

9127

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BABOO NARAYAN KHOTE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

LADOOBAI, widow of BABOO NARAYAN KHOTE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seventeen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Actg. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 26th day of July, 1917.

NARAYAN C. DALAL, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: The BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company invite Schemes for the working and management of the Mill of the Company at Broach. The Schemes must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of August, 1917. The same will be submitted to the High Court for directions and thereafter placed before the Creditors and Shareholders of the Company and ultimately dealt with according to the Orders of the Court.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the above Company.

9119

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF MR. GULAM HUSAIN, SUB-JUDGE, 2ND CLASS, LAHORE.

CASE NO. 264 OF 1916.

BANK OF BENGAL vs. MANOHAR LAL, of Lahore, BAKSH RAM and others, of Lahore.

CLAIM FOR Rs. 2,517/9/0.

WHEREAS in the said case, it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants' Firm, Ram Chand Hari Chand, of Bombay, Post No. 3, Sippi Bazaar, have been evading the service of summons. The case is, therefore, fixed for the 4th August, 1917, and if the said defendants do not appear, either in person or through a pleader, on the day fixed, the case shall be heard and determined in their absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 25th July, 1917.

GULAM HUSAIN,
Sub-Judge, 2nd Class, Lahore.

9122

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF MR. GULAM HUSAIN, SUB-JUDGE, 2ND CLASS, LAHORE.

CASE NO. 268 OF 1916.

BANK OF BENGAL vs. MANOHAR LAL, of Lahore, BAKSH RAM and others, of Lahore.

CLAIM FOR Rs. 2,519/2/0.

WHEREAS in the said case, it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants' Firm, Ram Chand Hari Chand, of Bombay, Post No. 3, Sippi Bazaar, have been evading the service of summons. The case is, therefore, fixed for the 4th August, 1917, and if the said defendants do not appear, either in person or through a pleader, on the day fixed, the case shall be heard and determined in their absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 25th July, 1917.

GULAM HUSAIN,
Sub-Judge, 2nd Class, Lahore.

9123

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 CASES, PAPER EX. S.S. "INDIA," LATE "VORWAERTS."

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. S. T.), at "C" Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coy.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Station, the following goods, landed, ex. the above steamer.

63 cases, Paper of different kinds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 Bags, Java Brown Sugar and 35 Bags Java Coffee.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Coy.'s Enclosures, at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation (near New Tank Bunder), by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Mahomed Hajee Moosa, the following goods:—

19 bags Java brown sugar.

35 bags, Java Coffee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Copra, Coir Yarn, Coir Mats, Chuck Poonac (Oil Cake), Lemon Grass Oil in Drums, Bales of Goat Skins, Buffalo Hides, etc., ex. s.s. "Panjim," and "Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Mazagon, Sewri, Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo, ex. the above vessels.

About 7,607 bags copra, 1,333 bales coir yarn, 250 bundles coir mats, 16 drums lemon grass oil, 18 casks, casings, 666 bundles chuck poonac (oil cake), 155 bales goat skins, 163 packages buffalo hides.

A deposite off 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within five days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the fifth day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo.

MENESSE, & CO.,

Bombay, 30th July, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furnitures belonging to the late Lieut-Colonel K. R. Kirtiker, I.M.S., (retired).

AUCTION SALE OF THE EMPRESS GINNING FACTORY AT BODVAD IN EAST KHANDESH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Beheram Maneck and Co., the Proprietors, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1917 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, the Empress Ginning Factory, situate at Bodvad in East Khandesh, on a piece of land (area about 7 acres) together with fire proof factory buildings, quarters, water well, plant and machinery consisting of 52 Platt Bros' Gins, 4 bearing with horizontal, 25 N.H.P. engine by Rustom Procter and Co., feeding pump, grooved rope gear fly wheel, Lancashire steam boiler by Tinker Shenton & Co 24ft. or 25ft by 7 ft. with 100 lbs. working pressure, water heater, lathe, donkey pump, fire engine, gin stores, etc.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor, at their Office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR POWDER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Bhatt Maganlal Devshanker, at his godown at Vadgadi Dariasthan Gali, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Shah Mohanlal Fakirchand.

100 cases Japanese Camphor Powder, each case of 100 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
Commencing Thursday, 2nd August
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
presents
A Complete New Attraction
and the
SHOW OF THE YEAR
specially brought out under great expense introducing
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
NOVELTY ACT
FROLICS IN FROGLAND
ZEEO THE LADY FROG
assisted by
XAIDA and QUEENIE
LA PETITE ZELLA
THE PRINCE OF PANTOMIME
IN SONGS AND DANCES.
XAIDA STELLA
Australian VESTA TILLEY
(By permission of Miss Vesta Tilley, London.)
QUEENIE LLOYD
THE CUTE KID
THE
MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS
AND THE
MUSICAL KIDS
RAGS AND HISPIANO
(SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS)

The Management begs to inform that considering the heavy outlay of bringing an entirely fresh company of Artists of well known reputation who have appeared *by Special Command* before:—

H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy & Governor General of India;
H. E. Lord Northcotte, G.C.I.E.;
H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.;
H. E. Governor Lord Ampthill;
H. E. the Viceroy & Countess of Elgin;
H. E. Sir John Woodburn K.C.S.I., Lieut. Governor of Bengal;
H. H. the King of Siam;
etc., etc., etc.

There shall be no increase in prices.

A REFINED ENTERTAINMENT
MUSIC MIRTH MELODY
AS PERFORMED BEFORE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement
TO-NIGHT & LAST NIGHT!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The Great Hit of London New York and BOMBAY!
"WITHIN THE LAW"
"WITHIN THE LAW"
"WITHIN THE LAW"
The most sensational American "CROOK" Drama ever written.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.
TO-DAY: 6-30; 8-30 & 10 P.M.
THIS WEEK THE
TWO FINAL EPISODES
OF THE GREAT
"WHO'S GUILTY"?
Series of Problem Plays.
Farewell to ANNA NILSON and TOM MOORE!!!
13th PROBLEM
"The Goad of Jealousy"
Tom Moore as a Gymnastic Instructor.
14th and FINAL PROBLEM!
"The Shadow of Guilt"
ANNA NILSON Delightful as Ever!!!
An Interesting Scientific Film.
DANCING
Taken by a special Camera showing how each step is taken. The art and science of Dancing.
WIFFLES BUYS A PERISCOPE.
NEXT WEEK:
The World's youngest Child Actress
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"TWIN KIDDIES."

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
FIFTH INSTALMENT
10,000 Feet Long
QUITE REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS
You will be simply Charmed.
RATES HALF ONLY.
SATURDAY AND SANDUY
PRIZE MATINEES at 3 & 5 (S. T.)
EVERY NIGHT
AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).
Most Astounding Events will be seen in this Instalment.

COMMENCING
SATURDAY NEXT
UNIVERSAL'S GREAT MYSTERY SERY
"THE PURPLE MASK."
16 EPISODES. 32 REELS.
FEATURING
FRANCIS FORD AND GRACE CUNARD
AT
NEW ALEXADRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
31st JULY AT 9-30 p. m. Sharp.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO,

For the First Time in Bombay
The Great Musical Success
Tuesday 31st July & Wednesday 1st August
" HIGH JINKS "
Now crowding the Adelphi Theatre, London.

The Latest London Success
THURSDAY 2nd, FRIDAY 3rd
" THEODORE & CO."
Still Crowding the London Gaiety.

Bombay's Favourite Musical Comedy
Saturday 4th at 9-30,
Sunday 5th at 6 p. m. Half Price Matinee.
" Mr. MANHATTAN "

PRICES AS USUAL. Plan at
ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night
MLLE. ROBINNE
of the Comedie Francaise

IN
A 4-Part S. C. A. G. L. Drama.
" THE PREY "
including an all-star cast.
A beautifully told drama of a rich girl who marries a worthless husband and how she gets out of his clutches.
ALSO
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
BRETONES HEAD DRESSES
Coloured. Interesting.
LUKE WINS YE LADYE FAIR
One of Luke's best comics.
" ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW "
7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT **TO-NIGHT**
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
for one week only
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON
THE CIRCUS OF DEATH
6000 feet **5 reels.**
Produced by **Armando Vay of Milan.**
Featuring **Miss Evelyn,** acrobatic girl.
ABSOLUTELY THE LAST WORD IN SENSATIONALISM
USUAL HALF RATES. **Re. 1 to As. 2.**
Thrice Nightly :—7-0, 8-45, 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

VALUABLES STOLEN!
DETECTIVES BAFFLED!
AND WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE THIEF?
JACKO
MARVELLOUS MONKEY! AMAZING ACTOR!! CUNNING CROOK!!!
SEE THIS "DUMB GENIUS" COMMITTING DARING THEFTS—SEE HIM FIGHTING HIS FREEDOM! SEE THIS ACME OF FILM PRODUCTIONS THIS WEEK.
NEXT WEEK
LOOK OUT FOR THE
SHIELDING SHADOW
PATHE'S WONDER SERIAL.
OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD (West.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
A TREAT FOR LOVERS OF MELODRAMA
Sensational 5-reel film:
'THE DEVIL'S BONDWOMAN"
A female vampire, jealous that a young millionaire does not pay her attention, ruins him financially but cannot destroy a pure girl's love for him. Finally she is infatuated by a man who turns out to be the Devil and runs away with her.

Splendid 1-reel comic
"LOVE LAUGHS AT DYSPEPSIA'
How Salie made her sweetheart love her and cured him of his dyspepsia by the help of Master Cupid.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

3 LAST THREE NIGHTS **3**
of
Present Company of Artistes!
with
Complete Change Every Night!
PALACE OF VARIETIES
To-night at 6-30 Gaiety Theatre
10 p. m. at Edwardes Theatre.
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE CO.
presents
For the Last Time
The ever Popular Merry Musical Comedy in 2 Acts.
PATTY FROM THE PANTRY
Preceded by Pathe's Master-piece Drama.

Tuesday July 31st 6-30 GAIETY at 10
ANOTHER MUSICAL COMEDY
the success of Last Season,—also in 2 Acts
THE HONEY MOON BABY
Preceded by
BRILLIANT VARIETIES
AND
PATHE'S POWERFUL DRAMA.
Wednesday, August 1st.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
OF
PRESENT ARTISTES
The Naughty Musical Playlet
NERO THE NAUGHTY

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT!
The CINEMA HOUSE at 6-30 p.m.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
Pathe presents the Greatest success in contemporary Drama.
"MATER DOLOROSA"
For acting, staging and Scenic effects Mater Dolorosa has never been equalled.
A Magnificent story of Maternal Love. A Film that will live in your memory.
The highest perfection of Picture making has been reached in this film.
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1, and Annas 8, & 4.

ANOTHER WORLD-FAMOUS FILM
COMMENCING TO-NIGHT, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA
ELDORADO
7-0—8-45—10-15.
EUROPEAN THEATRE—LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH—EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
ITALA-FILM
ITALA-FILM
PRESENTS
TIGRE-REALE
ROYAL TIGRESS 7,000—feet—Powerful and Sensational Drama—7,000 Feet.
TIGRE-REALE
featuring
ITALY'S BEST ACTRESS
PINA-MENICHELLI
PINA-MENICHELLI
Supported by all Italian Leading Artistes.
Absolutely the Mightiest Drama ever screened in Bombay. Richest Costumes, and Wonderful Sceneries on snow.
One of the most startling events is the GREAT FIRE at the ODION THEATRE. A 20 Lakh Building ablaze.
DON'T FORGET
PINA-MENICHELLI
Sweetheart of the film, has speaking eyes, rare talent of expression. She is absolutely the Best Actress on Motion Pictures.
NOTICE.—For the convience of our patrons we have arranged an extra class, *i. e.*, RESERVE CIRCLE, therefore from to-day Box Seats Rs. 1-8, Reserved Circle Re. 1, 1st Class Annas 8, Second Class Annas 4, and 3rd Annas 2.

Very seldom it is given to the picturegoer to witness a magnificent serial film like
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"
6,000 feet. 60 parts.
Each part leaves the onlooker keen to know who gets the Diamond? It contains many thrills, and the chief characters, Miss Lottie Pickford and Mr. Irving Cummings have signally triumphed.
See the fifth instalment of 8 new arts—parts 33 to 40, both inclusive
ATTHE
WEST END CINEMA
New Chrny Road.
Ladies admitted at half rates in First Class from Monday to Friday.
TIME AND PICES AS USUAL.

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda.
Gandharva Natak Mandali
Will perform only 5 performances in Bombay at Baliwala's Grand Theatre, Tardeo.
EN ROUTE TO JALGAON.
Friday, 3rd August 1917 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.
Sangit Swayanwar
(By Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR.)
Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence Sandhurst Road (Sheth Tulsisadas Tejpal's Bungalow, Girgaon) from 30th July 1917.
MANAGER: K. P. PAND.

INDO-AMERICAN TRADING CO.
IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY,
Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

The greatest Producer of Single Phase Motors in the world.
A. C. MOTORS, Generators, Rectifiers, Transformers, Converters, & Elect. Instrumen

Rs. 4
Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
As Cheap As Charming.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family Should Have A Set.
Order from :—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY.
BENARES CITY.

The New West-End Tailoring Co.
ARMY CONTRACTORS,
High Grade Civil & Military Tailors and Outfitters.
229, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, July 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	5,000
" " to Continent..	..	..	
Futures at New York Oct.	—	—	23.80+82
" " Jan.	—	—	23.52+66
" " Mar.	—	—	23.64+66
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	26.20+60
" New Orleans	—	—	25.00+25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	—	—	22.75+71
" Jan.	—	—	22.76+77
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			8½
Demand Bills	—	—	4.76 50
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	78 1/8

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	—	—	34,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	17,000
" " to France and Continent	..	..	14,000
" " to Japan	..	..	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	—	—	582,000
" " at Interior Ports	—	—	371,000

New York, July 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	4,000
Futures at New York Oct.	—	—	23.81+.1
" " Jan.	—	—	23.50—.2
" " Mar.	—	—	23.66+.2
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	25.20 }
" New Orleans	—	—	25.00 } Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	—	—	22.75 }
" " Jan.	—	—	22.75 }

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 28.

A private cable received here to-day states that the average condition of the American crop is estimated at 73 per cent.

For the reason given yesterday, the ready market was closed to-day, and the forward market (Marwadi bazaar) was open only for about half an hour. This morning the quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 505 but the feeling was easier. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 488 for Good Broach April and Rs. 362 for Fully Good Bengal January, and advanced to Rs 492 and Rs. 365. Further fluctuations occurred, but only business in Good Broach was done. Prices close as under, but are quite nominal in most cases owing to no actual transactions having taken place.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M.
OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	— 324/5
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	— 442
Good H. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	— 432
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	— 475
Good M. G. Coompta	—	Augt-Sept.	— 481
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	— 473

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	— Rs. 491/92
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	— " 470
" Khandesh	..	"	— " 450
" Muthia	..	"	.. " 416
" Bengal	..	"	.. " 377
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	— " 366

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.
NEW CROP.

Good Broach April	..	..	.. Rs 481
Fully good Bengal January	..	..	.. " 367

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc; for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 27th July :—

Cotton	5 265 bales.
Wheat	19,750 owts.
Linseed	19,170 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	190 "
Gingellyseed	2,902 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,517 "
Castorseed	2,936 "
Rice	745 "
Myrrabollams	242 "
Cottonseed	109 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	5,402 "
Jowar	572 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,307 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-days closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 28th—5 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30"	44 0 0	0 0 0
" White Cawnpore 70-28	43 8 0	5 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 5 0	6 11 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 5 0	6 11 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 10 0
" Mowa Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Yeelseed White 35.16	41 0 0	0 4 0
" Gajar 75.25	42 8 0	0 2 0
" Gajar 50.53	43 0 0	0 0 0
" Black	36 0 0	7 12 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	0 4 0
Mowrasced	4 0 0	4 0 0
Jawree	29 0 0	4 6 0
Arandis	29 0 0	0 4 0
Forward;	Rs. a. p	
Wheat Aug-Sept.	4 12 0	
Linseed, " "	8 13 0	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 26th July :—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	17	19.995
B. B. & C. I. Railway	6	6,554

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
*83 bars silver	2,25,000	U. S. A.

*Imported in the month of May 1917.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady and there is a rise of about Re. 1 in the prices, owing to speculators buying; and a good amount of business was put through.

Bar Gold 25-12.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-13.
Silver Ready ex-duty 96-6.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 96-6.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ¼ 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts ¼ 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits ¼ 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 Months Sight France Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 180½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 281½.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 147.
D. D. on New York Rs 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-Warrant 95.
Warrant 3 p.c.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Capt G F Bailey, York and Lancs.
Lieut-Colonel H T Belcher, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut O L Buckoke, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H J Day, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H A McGarvie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Mason, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A McK Mitchell, Londons.
Major K M Potter, Field Artillery.
Capt A E Sidwell, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R E T Hewitt, Irish Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt B N Rice, East Yorks.

DIED.

Lieut F Whincup, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C R Alston, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D C Brook, South Wales Borderers.
Capt A MacD Doughty, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut M Dudbridge, Flying Corps.
Capt C L Harding, Sherwoods.
Lieut G L Hastings, Dragoon Guards.
Capt F E Hotblack, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut P J Hudson, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut W E Jones, Lancasters.
Capt A L R Laroque, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W K Macgregor, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut D S F Mackenzie, Field Artillery.
Hon Capt A Morrison, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H Oliver, Field Artillery.
Lieut H S Orford, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W G Palmer, Field Artillery.
Lieut J C W A Pinney, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut G L Rowe, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut B W Shaw, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S H Smith, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J S Sykes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D W Taylor, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H C V Warneford, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A H P Wood, North Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut M A Hepworth, Leicesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut D M Addis, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut D M Crew, Cheshires.

MISSING.

Lieut P W Battersby, Yeomanry.
Lieut J Crafter, Londons.
Lieut J C Macgown, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut P B Ross, North Staffords.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The following names of British officers appeard in casualty list No. 460 Indian Expeditionary Forces :—

DIED OF DISEASE.

R.F.A., Second-Lieut F. W. Mays, R. E.; Lieut. A. C. White, North Staffordshires, Captain A. Haynes.

WOUNDED.

I.A., Colonel F. B. W. Richardson, Captain J. Bruce Scott, Second-Lieut N. O. Burne. I.A.A.O., Lieut. J. N. Taylor, Prioser of War. I.A.R.O., Lieut F. S. Sheridan.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCE STAND ON SANDHURST ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to invite the attention of the authorities on behalf of the citizens of this locality to the great necessity of a Victoria Stand in the vicinity of Charni Road and Sandhurst Road Junction. This part of our city is growing fast in importance on account of its central position and vicinity of Cinema theatres, Cinema Offices and a number of Hospitals. Besides people intending to go to Chowpatty and Walkeshwar find it a great advantage to get down at this junction, but the absence of a Victoria Stand causes them much annoyance and trouble. I trust my request will be backed up by other sufferers also.—Yours, etc.,

EASELOVER.

Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, 28th July, 1917.

4 p.c. Conversion Loan 95.
4 p.c. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ p.c. small pieces 66.
3 p.c. small pieces 57.
4 p.c. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 month's notice 78.
4 p.c. Port Trust Bond guaranteed long-dated 75.
Municipal long-dated 74.
Municipal short-dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan July 73½.
5 p.c. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 p.c.
Bank of Madras 8 p.c.
Bank of Bengal 6 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was put through chiefly in Fazulbhoy and Standard Mill shares.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1790 to 1800 Madhavjees were steady at 2190, Fazulbhoys were placed at prices varying from 787/8 to 800, Indore Malwas from 386/4 to 390, Indian Bleachings from 287/8 to 282/8 and closed at 287.8, Crescents from 230 to 235, Currimbhoys from 367 8 to 370, and Swadeshis from 1790 to 1800.

Pearls improved to 542/8, Bombay United to 725, Bradburys to 525, Nagpurs to 2425, Davids to 542/8, Finlays to 345, New Greats to 207/8, Shapurjis to 132/8, and Simplexs to 717/8.

Tata Iron Ordinary shares were steady at 273/12, and Deferreds declined to 1135, Katni Ordinary improved to 265, Shivrajpurs and Central Indian Mining declined to 50, and Bombay Burma to 790.

The market closed steady to firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The jute mill shares ruled steady but with business confined to favourite stocks which did not embrace the more highly priced ones such as Fort Gloster and Union. There was an undercurrent of strength in the market notwithstanding the comparative paucity of business. Coal shares and tea shares were neglected. Industrials and miscellaneous securities provided a fairly large field for operating in. The following sales took place :—

Coal :- Ondal prefs 77, 78.

Jute :—Alliance ord 401, 403, 410; Auckland ord 265, 266; Budge Budge ord 407-8, 410; Budge Budge prefs 118; Clive ord 175-8, 177-8, 178-8, 179-8; Gourepore prefs 101, 102; Howrah ord 362, 364, 366; Hooghly prefs 14-4; Kanknarrah prefs 103; Kelvin ord 575, 578; Kinnison ord 612, 615; Lawrence ord 373, 375, 378; National ord 300, 302; Northbrook ord 39-4; Standard ord 450, 459, 460; Reliance ord 351, 353; Union ord 567, 570.

Miscellaneous :—Alliance Bank prefs par Bengal Timber Trading ord 235; Calcutta Tramways 98; Dalbhoom Gold ord 19-12, 20; Kluang Rubber 10; Russa Engineering (new shares) 185, 186; Russa Engineering (old shares) 196.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-4 to Rs. 66-8 and small lots at Rs. 66-14 to Rs. 67-6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 8th Shaval, 1315.
Parsi: 20th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 9th of Ad, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 15min.; **Sunset:** 7h. 15min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. L. G. Khare's Public Lecture on "Municipal Endeavour and Social Welfare," Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 9 a.m. the same day.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 31.

A Lodge of Sorrow in memory of the late W. Bro. Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be held by Lodge Rising Star of W. I. No. 342 S. C. at FREEMASON'S HALL, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Benefit Performance in aid of Home Rule League, Baliwala's Grand Theatre.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla, and Hongkong will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Repertory Co. playing to-night for the first time in Bombay the American "Crook" Drama, entitled "Within the Law" at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's Guilty," Series?

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road 7-15 9-0, 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

July 30.

Parades for the week commencing Monday, 30th July, 1917:—

All Active Companies will attend compulsory parades on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings and also on Friday evening.

Monday:—Route March. Fall in at Headquarters.

Friday:—Ceremonial Parade. Fall in at Headquarters.

All Companies to attend.

Tuesday:—Evening Lecture.

Subject: "Discipline in the Indian Defence Force," by the Adjutant.

Wednesday:—

No. 1 General Service Company. Battery Drill. (Fall in at Mahaluxmi.)

No. 2 General Service Company, Company Drill. Instructor:—C. S. M. I. Kennedy. (Fall in on Oval.)

No. 5 General Service Company. Battery Manœuvre. Instructor:—C. S. M. I. Ashton.

Engineer Company, Company Drill.

All specialists and classes will attend Friday's parades.

Reserve Companies will attend Friday morning parade.

N. C. O's and men who are under 41 and who have been posted to a Reserve Company will attend the above compulsory parades.

Signallers' Compulsory Parades:—All Signallers will parade at the Oval at 6-45 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday also at 7-15 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. The Assistant Instructor reporting any absentees to the Sergt.-Major immediately after each parade.

Engineer General Service Company:—Same as Gunners except they will not parade on Friday evening.

Engineer, General Service Company, and Engineer, Reserve Companies: Compulsory parades on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Defence Light Section Workshop, Colaba.

Specialists.

Specialists Parades (Compulsory), on Tuesday and Saturday mornings. They will parade as follows:—

D. R. F. Class under Corpl. Cassidy.

No. 5 General Service Company. Specialist Class under Sergt. Beadaman and Sergt. Jackson.

Officer, Commanding Companies, will detail 3 men each week to undergo Instructions in Rifles under Sergt. Stubbs. All names should be submitted to the Adjutant.

Recruits.

Men now joining the Corps for the first time will attend a Recruits' Course at Headquarters according to their drill classifications and will only be drafted into the existing Companies when they have completed not less than 20 drills, passed inspection, and obtained uniform, etc. Recruits will attend all compulsory parades and such further parades (which are held morning and evening) as are necessary according to their drill classifications.

Engineer Company's Lecture on Wednesday at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. by Quarter-Master Sergeant Triton, R. E. Subject:—The making of a Gunner. All artillery ranks desirous of attending Engineer Company's lecture may do so.

Dress.

On all compulsory parades none but regimental uniforms as supplied by the Corps will be worn.

The wearing of mixed dress, i.e., Khaki and Mufti together must be discontinued. Infringement of this will be dealt with severely.

Discipline.

None but Military Medical Certificate will be accepted.

Leave.

1. All N. C. O's and men proceeding out of Bombay on leave must return their Arms and Equipment to Armoury which is open daily (except Thursdays and Sundays) between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

2. Leave of absence from a compulsory parade must be obtained beforehand from the Officers, Commanding Companies.

3. Applications for leave out of Bombay must be forwarded through and recommended by Officers, Commanding Companies.

Extract from Brigade Order.

4. Officers, Commanding Corps, should make it clear that an officer or soldier who departs from his station without leave or fails to return to it at the expiry of his leave without special permission commits an offence under paragraph 11 of Schedule II to the Indian Defence Force rules. An officer or soldier who desires to change his address (residence) permanently for more than a month, must give notice to that effect with his application for leave to quit his station (which should be submitted at least a week before the date of departure) or if he has not done so submit his application for transfer at least a fortnight before the expiry of his leave. Failure to return to his station without leave obtained in the above manner will amount to absence without leave requiring punishment or satisfactory explanation.

Duties for the Week.

Company on Actual Military Duty for week commencing Monday, 30th July, 1917:—No. 1 General Service Company.

Orderly Officer:—Officers, Commanding Companies, will please detail.

Officer on duty at Mahaluxmi from 30-7-17:—Lieut. Cartland.

Company Orderly No. 1 General Service Company:—C. S. M. will detail.

Company Orderly No. 2 General Service Company:—C. S. M. will detail.

Company Orderly No. 5 General Service Company:—Br. R. Andrews.

Company Orderly No. 1 Reserve Company:—C. S. M. will detail.

Company Orderly Engineer Company:—C. S. M. will detail.

The Officer Commanding No. 5 Company will arrange to supply weekly duties commencing Monday, 6th August, 1917.

Order of Companies on duty with effect from 30-7-17:—Nos. 1, 5 and 2.

NOTICES.

Men who have not received their uniforms should enquire daily at the Headquarter's stores whether they are ready. The stores are open daily from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. for issue to men who have completed their Recruits' Course.

Every member of the Corps must obtain a copy of orders every Friday, ignorance of such is no excuse for an infringement of them.

Special:—The O. C. M. A. will inspect all arms about 22-8-17. Officers, Commanding Companies, must explain to their men the meaning of this inspection. All arms must be returned at once to Headquarters.

Band:—Compulsory Parades. Monday and Friday, 7 a.m.; Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 6-45 p.m.

The Town Hall will not be used by the Corps on 6th, 7th and 10th August, also on 3rd, 4th and 7th September, 1917.

An adjourned meeting of Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeant and Sergeant will be held at 7 p.m. on Thursday, August 2nd, at Headquarters.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery. I. D. F.

POONA RIFLES.

July 30.

663. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 4th August, 1917, at Headquarters:—

Monday, 30th 7 a.m.—"A" and "B" Coys and Recruits.
Monday, 30th 6 p.m.—Recruits.
Tuesday, 31st 7 a.m.—Recruits.
Tuesday, 31st 6 p.m.—Recruits.
Wednesday, 1st Aug. 7 a.m.—"A" Coy. and Recruits.
Wednesday, 1st Aug. 6 p.m.—Recruits.
Thursday, 2nd 7 a.m.—Recruits.
Friday, 3rd 7 to 9 a.m.—"A" Coy. and "B" Coy. (Actives) and Recruits.
Friday, 3rd 6 p.m.—Recruits.
Saturday 4th 7 a.m.—"B" Coy. (Actives) and Recruits.

664. Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 199 Pte. F Sexton Coy. "B" (Transferred to 1st G. I. P. Rly Rifles).

A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT MARINE LINES WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Mr. A. P. Maurice Maguier will hold the eighteenth of his series of "Causeries," in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m. to-day.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, a public lecture will be delivered in Gujrati this evening at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Anjuman Fire-Temple, Dhobitalao by Mr. Rustom Pestonji Masani, the subject being "The instructive life of Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji." Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad Dr. Jivanji J. Modi will take the chair.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 6th August 1917.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla, and Hongkong will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 31st July 1917.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

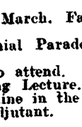
Played on Islam Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face, on Sunday the 29th July 1917. Result:—Islam Gymkhana won by 5 runs. The score:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Vali Ahmed 1, K A Tumboowalla 4, M H Visram 19, D M Shaikh 5, Syud Ibrahim 28, I A Mirza 5, S Mahomed 6, P B Erfani 1, S M Khakhaty 6, Mirza Mahomed Beg 7, Asif H Fyzee 8, extras 3. Total 93.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

V V Kantak 14, S S Dongre 27, V M Kulkarni 3, P Vithal 11, W B Talpade 19, V S Dongre 5, P G Shete 5, A M Gurakhkar 2, D G Shete 1, V N Mehta 1, N G Prathakar 0, extras 0. Total 88.



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A sovereign Remedy for all Pains External or Internal.

It is an unfailing quickly acting specific for all cases of **Headaches, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Muscular Pains** or Pains due to digestive disorders, First aid choleric Diarrhoea never failing.

It stops the pain by recovering the cause, is prompt to cure, mild in action, and absolutely harmless in effect.

Price, As. 12 per phial.

Sold everywhere—chemists and stores—or direct from

Sole Agents for India:—

S. EJAZUDDIN & Co.

Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
6, Colootolah Street, CALCUTTA.

A FRIEND IN NEED

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 740.

S C 21-17—1307-15—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v Taher and Co a firm Wadia G and Co.

REF, FROM THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

S C Ct 14466-16—Patell and Eze, Moses Abraham v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

666-16—757-15—Edg G W and Co, Yeshwant Ghanashyam Nadkarni v Bai Oomabai widow, Crawford B and Co.

4-17—1162-15—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Ahmedally Bujanbai Saifuddin and ors, D J Mantri, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

5-17—415-16—Crawford B and Co, Pauling and Co Ltd v Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein, Captain and V.

60-16—1479-15—Madh K and Ch, Nensukhdas Shivnarayen a firm v Bridichand Auraj a firm, Captain and V.

8-17—1107-16—Little and Co, Karsandas Premji v Parashram Pandurang Mahatre and ors, Ard H D and Co. A.

10-17—282-16—Mulla and M, Sultanally Tyabally v Esufalli Abdul Hoosein a firm and ors, Jehangir and S.

11-17—1226-16—Mer K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors v The New Mofussil Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

12-17—923-15—Payne and Co, Maneckchand Virchand Narotam v Bomanji Rustomji Parelwalla and ors. Jam R and D, Moti and D, Matu J and M.

14-17—645-15—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Kessowji v Champsey Bossa and ors, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Madh K and C.

15-17—413-15—Payne and Co, Ahmed Sulleman Divatti v Jamnabai. Edg G W and Co.

16-17—981-16—Captain and V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Sheikh Mahomed and anr v Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Matu J and M.

17-17—1297-16—Hiraial and Co, B P Dave and Co a firm v Rajaram Tyebji and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

18-17—470-17—Bhai K and G, Ramvallabh Harmukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soondardas and Co.

M J 19-17—19-16—Crawford B and Co, Francees Frederick Gordan v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

M J 27-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co., Francess Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

22-17—1313-16—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

23-17—1137-14—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and ors, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 24-17-485/18503-16—Payne and Co, Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v Mohanlal Narayandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

26-17—538-03—Rustomji and G, Jamnabai widow v Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

63-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Haribhai and anr, Edg G W and Co., Ard H D and Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co, Ard H D and Co.

65-16—191-15—Ardesir H D and Co, Harjivan Jaichand and ors v Messrs S Narayen and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DECREE UNDER ORDER 23 RULE 3 OF C. P. C.

972-16—Captain and V, Ebrahim Mahomedally v Saiebhai Ebrahim and anr, Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1269-16—Captain and V, Navibai widow v Charandas Khatao, Un P and P.

886-12—Wadia G and Co, Charles Edward Grey v Esmail Haji Habib and ors, Surajmal and Co.

1279-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Baboo widow v Nanchand Khemchand and ors, Jamsetjee R and D.

730-16—Patell and Eze, Messrs Mirzamull Gajanand a firm v Gayaprasad Bhomiat alias Gayaprasad Mithi, Malvi M R and Co.

1378-16—Mulla and Mulla, Gopinath Jivan Mahtre v Luxman Moghaji Lakhwa and ors, Jehangir M and S.

1125-16—Soondardas and Co, J Pearson and Co a firm v M A Mamsa.

303-16—Motichand and D, The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd v Charu Chandra Mitra, Daphtary F and D.

479-16—Vachha & Co., Rabeiabai widow v. Bai Jilubai, Ard H D & Co.

1126-16—Patell and Eze, Shivsamal Shivdayal a firm v Mathuralal Hazarimal and anr, Maneck D and Co.

1223-16—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Shaik Makhdoom bin Shaik Husein v Syed Yusuf Syed Mahomed and anr, Kharas and Co (for a pauper).

76-14—Ard H D & Co., Damji Dewsay Virpar v. Haji Jusub Haji Mahomed Captain & V.

426-16—Jeh S M & H, Jugmohandas Vandrawandas v. The Ahmedabad Fine Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld. (in Liqn.), Madh K & Ch.

1277-15—Matu J & M, Khunji Bhajraj v. Hansraj Jetha & ors, Ard H D & Co., Mulla & Co., Madh K & Ch.

1278-15—Matu J & M, Bai Manbai widow v. Hansraj Jetha & ors, Ard H D & Co., Mulla & Co., Madh K & Ch.

1220-15—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand & ors v. Dayabhoy Tapidas & ors, Ragh N & Co., Ard H. D & Co.

1004-16—Ardesir H D & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Nemchand Maneckchand & ors, Sham M & H, Ragh N & Co.

1009-16—Ardesir H D & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Nemchand Maneckchand & ors, Sham M & H, Ragh N & Co., Moti & Devidas.

1189-16—Khand L & M, Gangabai widow & anr. v. Gawoobai widow & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C 1323-16—Malvi M R & Co., Jobanmal Ganeshdas & anr v Dhanalal Birdichand & anr, Patell & Ezekiel.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

O S 595-17—Shamrao M & H. Rustamji Kharsetji Banatwalla v. Hormusji Rustomji Kharshedji & ors, Wadia G & Co.

SUMMONS ADJOURNED INTO COURT.

17-08 and 423-07—Mirza M & M, Jassim bin Mahomed v. Ahmed bin Essa & ors, Ardesir H D & Co., Dastur & Co., 14-7-17.

11-10—Mirza M & M, Ahmed bin Essa Khatiffa v. Yusub bin Essa & anr, Ardesir H D & Co., 16-7-17.

TO BE MENTIONED.

76-17—Ardesir H D & Co., Bai Ambabai widow & ors v. Lakhmidas Dhunji, D J Mantri.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

157-16—Unwalla P & P, Charandas Khatao a firm v. Monji Wajji, Captain & V. Part Heard, 21-7-17.

96-15—Payne and Co, Khatu[illegible] v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, [illegible] G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co.

8-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

4-11—Captain & V, Blanche Edith Cotes v. Mongini Brothers a firm, Payne & Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS.

2-09—Patell & Ez, Shamrao M & H. Balcobhai Motichand and ors v. Amichand Panalal, Ardeshir H D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1-17—Patell and Ez, Vasunji Velji v. Shivji Karsondas, Payne and Co.

13-15—Payne & Co., Birdichand Prithviraj & and v. Mirjamal Gajanand a firm, Patell & Ezekiel.

LONG CAUSES.

5-14—Amin & D, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v. Chaganlal Bhaichand, Motichand & D.

10-15—Serveyor & Co., Bai Hannabai v. Sarabai widow and ors, Manchershaw & N, Judah and S.

17—Mulla and M, Vassanji Keshowji v. Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

9-16—Dastur and Co., Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v. Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G & Co.

17—Captain & Vaidya, Jehangir Bhicaji v. Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

16—Payne & Co., Purshotam Mathuradas v. Deokaran Nanji & ors, Captain & V, Pandia & Co.

3-16—Edg G W & Co., Edulji Hormusji Soparivalla v. Esoofally Keekabhoy, Ard H D & Co.

4-16—Edg G W & Co., Jehangir Ratanshaw Dadabhoy v. Cursetji Dadabhoy Dhani Dadina & ors, Kanga & S, Crawford B & Co., Purna. & Co., Edg G W & Co.

15—Captain & V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji & anr, Madh K & Ch.

17—Payne & Co., Messrs. Byramshaw Burjorji Dossabhoy a firm v. Ramparsad Moolchand Soon.

CRUELTY TO BIRDS.

TANTALISING MARWARIS.

Before the Honorary Magistrates of the Girgaum Bench last week police constable No. 164. charged one Bapu Moti, a bird-catcher with gross cruelty to 60 parrots.

Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavaty, Assistant Manager of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund stated that the accused was standing just opposite his office and was calling aloud to release the parrots to the Marwaris and other merchants who had assembled in large numbers. On hearing this Mr. Nanavati went to the place and said that the parrots were so thickly crowded that there was hardly any space for the slightest movement. The merchants were very much excited at this and Mr. Nanavaty called constable No. 164 who took the accused to Princess Street Police Station where a police sub-inspector was shown the plight of the victims. The lid of the basket was extremely small and it was not possible to take the birds out with ease. The parrots could not fly out when the lid was open. The accused used to stand at the same place frequently and was heard to say that he would torture the birds unless they were released at a price. On the day in question, the accused was ordered to release the birds and come to the court the next day. But the accused again came to the same place where he was caught and again tried to deal with the birds in the same manner.

The accused who had nothing to say was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 in default 10 days' imprisonment.

BURGLAR SENTENCED.

COMMITS THEFT TWO DAYS BEFORE WEDDING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Karnik of the C. I. D., charged one Dhanji Sona with house-breaking and theft, on the 16th July, of currency notes, gold watch, etc., collectively valued at Rs. 3,010, belonging to Manohar Bhimbhai, a Surat merchant, residing on the second floor of a house in Popatwadi. In consequence of information received, the Police searched a room in Grant Road, when a greater part of the stolen property was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty and said he had spent part of the money in celebrating his own wedding two days after committing the theft. He was convicted, and as he had some previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN PROPERTY SENTENCED.

One Chhaganlal Bhagwandas, was charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property valued at Rs. 491, which formed part of the property in the preceding case. He was convicted and sentenced to six months, rigorous imprisonment.

One Ali Mahomed Tyebji was charged with receiving stolen property, valued at Rs. 77, which formed part of the stolen property in the above two cases. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

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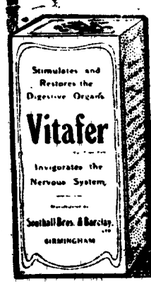

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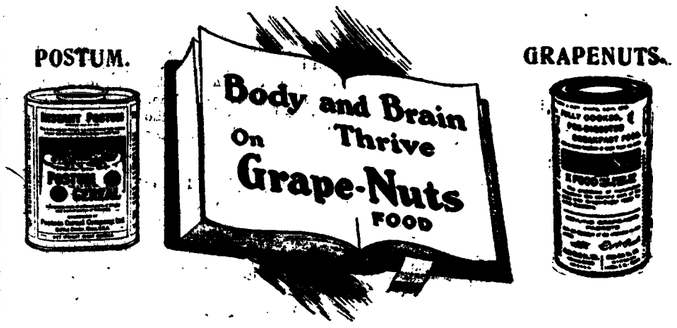

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CARELESSNESS OF DRIVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you kindly to insert the following complaint into your valued paper?

In the evening of the 24th instant, about 7-45 local time, when I got down on my way home from a tram-car at Thakurdwar. I found to my great surprise a victoria passing by my side in the same direction as the tram-car, leaving hardly enough room for me to stand safe between the car and the victoria. I was so much confounded that I partially gave up hopes of life and didn't know what to do under the circumstances. It was so dark that I could not see the number of the victoria, and I was so perplexed in mind that I could not ask for help to stop the conveyance. Motor-car and victoria drivers several times drive so rashly that they care not for the life or the body of the passers. They are mindful of the speed of their own conveyance and are over anxious to reach the end of the journey as soon as possible. Such things do not occur seldom and accidents are often brought about simply by the neglect of the drivers who are generally not "qualified" to drive, and are wanting in power of judgment and average sense, and as a consequence precious lives particularly of the old, the weak, the delicate sex, and children are lost or serious injuries are done to them. To put a stop to this grievance I beg to propose that the police when examining the conveyances and the horses for the grant of licence may take care to see whether the drivers are "qualified" by telling them to drive in thickly populated streets for a reasonable distance. If found unfit they shouldn't be granted licences and a record of their names and addresses be kept, so that they may not in a short time apply again and trouble the police for nothing. Some limit of age must be put down for them, for some carters appear no older than boys ten to twelve years of age.

Last week my old papa, when returning to the Grant Road Railway Station going along the footpath, was in the danger of being run over by a motor car. He heard the horn sounded but didn't mind it, because he thought he was on the footpath.

But it so happened that within a minute before sounding the horn again or giving any caution by word of mouth, the chauffeur turned the car accross the footpath, where it was divided wishing to enter the compound of the bungalow. My papa who had lifted up his right foot to go down the footpath, withdrew it seeing the car quite close to it. He had a hair breadthe escape. Had the car taken a second more to cross the path, he should, no doubt have been seriously injured or killed and his dependents must have starved.

I most earnestly request intelligent and sensible passers-by to do their best to help their fellow-men under accidents by doing the needful, to enable them to prosecute the offenders, by taking down for them and dictating to them the number of the conveyance, giving their names and addresses, and offering their evidence. Instead of doing this, they avoid helping the tram conductors by giving their names and addresses, even when asked for, in case of accidents. They not only fail to do their duty to the company, that is so serviceable to themselves, but refrain from doing any duty to their fellow-men, neglecting that we ought mutually to help one another.

May I ask you to suggest some more remedies if you can to check the evil.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

BHIKHAIJI FRAMJI.

Seth House, Seth Street,
Thakurdwar, 27th July, 1917.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF UNIVERSITIES ACT.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday in the Sir Cowasji Hall of the University, Bombay, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate considered a proposal to express an opinion in favour of certain amendments of the Indian Universities Act.

Mr. Mirza M. A. Khan rose to a point of order. He said the Senate had no power to amend the Act.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the Senate had such power and that the motion standing in the name of Mr. V. P. Vaidya was in order.

Mr. Vaidya then moved: "That this Senate is of opinion that it is desirable to amend the University Act of 1904 by introducing alterations in the various sections."

It was proposed that in the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras the number of ordinary fellows should not exceed 100 and of such number 30 should be elected by registered graduates, 20 by the faculties and the remainder to be nominated by the Chancellor, provided that no person being a graduate of the University should either be elected or nominated a fellow unless he was registered under section 7.

LARGER REPRESENTATION OF REGISTERED GRADUATES.

Mr. Vaidya dwelt upon the necessity of increasing the number of Fellows elected by registered graduates and said that the number of their representatives should be increased from ten to thirty. He said the graduates were most affected by the workings of the Senate and they should have a larger voice in its deliberations. Another change proposed was that the date of election should not be appointed by the Chancellor, but by the Vice-Chancellor in the month of January in every year. It was also proposed that the Syndicate should maintain a register of graduates who had taken degree of doctor or master of any faculty or had graduated in any faculty not less than five years before registration. The limit of ten years was to be reduced to five years.

Prof. H. M. Bhat seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved as an amendment that a committee which he named at the meeting be appointed to consider in all their bearings the proposed amendments to the Universities Act of 1904 and to report thereon to the Senate within six months."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment which was carried.

Mr. J. R. Gharpure then withdrew the amendment standing in his name and the Vice-Chancellor ruled that in consequence of the passing of Dr. Viegas' amendment, those standing in the names of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and Mr. D. G. Padhye fell through.

NEW POONA COLLEGE.

Dr. Harold H. Mann moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the maximum number of students fixed for the first year class of the new Poona College by the resolution of the Senate, dated the 26th February 1916, be increased from 200 to 240, subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 5 of the report dated the 7th May 1917 on the reinspection of the college.

Dr. Mann said this college had been inspected by the committee, which was satisfied with its work. The college had been organised on a sound basis within a short period.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya seconded the proposition which was carried.

B. COM. DEGREE COURSE.

The Senate next considered a proposal to accept the Intermediate Science or an equivalent examination of an Indian University as one of the tests qualifying for admission to the course of study for the B. Com. degree, and Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar moved a proposition to that effect.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye moved an amendment substituting an examination of any university, success in which shall be considered by the Syndicate as equivalent to the satisfactorily carrying out of the work appointed by the university for the first two terms in Arts.

Mr. A. L. Covernton said he did not understand why they should make the concession to other universities when they had a sufficient number of students in their own colleges.

Dr. A. C. Viegas agreed with Mr. Covernton.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan said that they had only one college of commerce in the whole of India and they should not object to students from other provinces joining it.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said they should look to the interests of the students of their Presidency first and admit students from other provinces only when they had sufficient accommodation.

The amendment was carried.

INTER. EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

Mr. P. Anstey moved that as recommended by the Syndicate "the general rules of composition, precis writing, and correspondence with special reference to commerce" be substituted for the present syllabus in General English at the intermediate examination in Commerce and that, with effect from March 1918 the examination in that subject be based on the revised syllabus and that the words "business organisation" be substituted for the words "commercial correspondence" in line 2 of regulation No. 112 of the B. Com degree regulations. He also proposed some other changes.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha seconded the proposition and it was carried with some modification as suggested in the amendment moved by Mr. K. S. Aiyar.

DEGREE IN TEACHING.

Dr. H. Mann moved that the Senate approves of the institution of a University Diploma in Teaching and request the Syndicate to frame and submit for approval at an early date draft regulations to give effect to these regulations.

Mr. K. Natrajan moved as an amendment the substitution of the word "degree" for "diploma."

The amendment was carried, and the Senate adjourned to Friday, the 7th September.

THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I heartily endorse what you have said about the Co-operative Department. While Government are over-eager to assume control of the Societies and hold them in their leading strings, they do not directly finance them. The institution of the Provincial Central Co-operative Bank has no doubt mitigated the evil to some extent but now the societies have to pay a higher rate of interest than is either necessary or desirable. Latterly the Central Bank instead of maintaining a direct touch with the societies wants to advance money through guaranteeing unions. All this circumlocution tells eventually adversely on the poor rayat, to save whom from the proverbial clutches of the sowkar, the co-operative movement was started. Moreover, the Central Bank is guided mostly if not entirely by the Registrar in the matter of granting loans. Assuming that the Central Bank lends to guaranteeing unions at the rate of 7½ p.c., they in turn lend to societies at 9 p.c., and the societies cannot but charge 12 p.c. to their members. Is this co-operation or another way of earning fat dividends?

The public at large does not seem to know much about the actual working of the societies. It must be confessed at the outset that rural societies of unlimited liability have been useful to some extent. As far as possible however local capital should be induced to come forth and should be utilised. Societies should not work as merely Dalals of the Central Bank.

My great objection is to limited urban societies which are responsible for creating untold evil. They have cheapened credit and placed inducements in the way of the poor. No industries old or new have been financed by these societies. It would not be an exaggeration to say that almost every second man one meets in the mofussil cities is a debtor and almost every debtor is paying penal interest to the societies. There is permutation and combination amongst the societies and principal debtors and men who could not raise Rs. 5 in the market formerly can now easily get Rs. 1,000.

Dividends earned by the urban co-operative societies are largely paid by "penal interest." It works out at 24 p.c. if not more. The sowkar was much more humane and kind to his debtors than the societies which are soulless machines and which do not hesitate to squeeze out from the debtors as much as they can. Moreover the societies are freed from the trouble of going to court and proving their case. They can resort to compulsory arbitration and courts have to enforce the awards as regular decrees. The societies need not pay for court fee stamps. Very nice co-operation indeed!

Interest not actually paid is calculated in some societies as "paid" and practically dividends are paid out of capital to that extent. The one eye of urban societies is centred only on dividends but it is the duty of the Registrar to see that the co-operative societies do not degenerate into a new race of Pathans. The strong arm of Government is at the back of the societies and they are given every facility, not in order that the poor may be ground down but in order that they may be helped.

The working of the Urban Co-operative Societies requires to be strictly overhauled. More than 9 p.c. dividends should not be allowed. Directors should never be allowed to be indebted to societies either as principal debtors or sureties. Easy instalments should be allowed and as far as possible penal interest should not be charged. Before charging penal interest some grace days should be allowed. Penal interest should never be charged on arrears of interest and it should never be more than 15 p.c. of the ordinary rate of interest.—Yours, etc.

SCRUTATOR.

OFFICIALISING CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATOR'S PROTEST.

The following representation to the Government of Bombay was adopted at a meeting of the representatives of Co-operative Societies in the city of Bombay held at the office of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, on Friday last regarding the draft co operative rules which were dealt with in our leading coloumns on Friday:—

We, the representatives of societies in the City of Bombay assembled in public meeting beg to invite the attention of Government to the following objections against some of the draft rules proposed to be issued under Section 43 of Act II of 1912 and request that when they are taken into consideration, by the Governor in Council this representation may be given due weight and the rules be modified or withdrawn in the light of the objections and suggestions contained herein.

Rule 9: Under the Co-operative Societies' Act the Registrar has authority to approve bye-laws (Sec. 9). The minimum periods for which and the maximum rates at which co-operative societies can borrow have been laid down in the bye-laws of many societies and this practice can be made compulsory for all societies by including a clause to that effect in Rule 5, so that when sanctioning bye-laws for societies, the Registrar can use his discretion in recommending certain cases of societies to adopt such limits in respect of rates and periods as he considers essential. This is preferable to the method proposed to be adopted by Government, inasmuch as societies will be made to feel that it is themselves who are restricting their power of borrowing, and not an external authority. A bye-law adopted by a society on its own responsibility is a better instrument of government than an arbitrary rule framed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, under the orders of Government.

Rule 18: (which prohibits a co-operative society, by itself or by the Committee or any officer, taking any action involving the society in the discussion or propagation of controversial opinions of a political or religious character) is quite unnecessary for no societies have been heard of having taken part in controversial religious or political propaganda. The Committee on Co operation while making a recommendation on this subject observe that "In India we are glad to say that we have seen little or no signs of the introduction of any spirit of religious controversy and from a political point of view the societies have afforded an excellent outlet for the public-spirited activities of Indians who desire to ameliorate the condition of their fellow countrymen on the lines of self-help." In this connection we desire to emphasise the importance of keeping the co-operative movement in touch with all healthy public activity. The co-operative movement is part of the life of the nation, and should not, if it is to be a vital force in the regeneration of the country, be entirely divorced from all other aspects of the national being. Moreover, the proposed rule may have the effect of depriving the movement of the services of prominent co-operators who take active part in political or religious movements or discussions.

Rule 19: The Collector or for the matter of that all Government officials are welcomed to co-operative societies, and their presence or inspection or advice has never been objected to. The need for making this a matter of right and privilege has not been shown in this Presidency nor have the Committee on Co-operation made any recommendation on the point. Allowing the Collector power to address a society on any matter that comes up for discussion may injure the harmony of the movement and even endanger the present cordial relations that exist between Government and Co-operators. The risk has to be guarded against of the association of the district officer with the co-operative movement taking a form which, to quote the report of the Committee on Co-operation, "would impede their independent development and entail harm to the movement in cases where the officer is sceptical, indifferent or rash." Under the original Act, certain powers were conferred on the Collector which these were withdrawn in Act II of 1912 as presumably experience showed that they were neither necessary nor desirable. To attempt to give the Collector the powers contemplated by the rule is a departure from the tendency to officialize the movement which was in evidence when the Act was amended in 1912.

Rule 25: At a Departmental Conference held at Poona in March 1916 one of the resolutions passed by an almost unanimous vote was to this effect:—That a stage has not yet been reached in the development of the movement in this Presidency when the primary societies could be charged without prejudice to their growth, audit fees. Government has, that Government has also should be free in the case of primary societies with unlimited liability. The Registrar suggested the following amendment which is in substance similar to the rule now proposed:—That Government should lay down the maximum standard on which it will provide a staff at the public expense for the audit of primary societies and should institute a rule empowering the Registrar to levy an audit rate for the expenses of the audit of societies in areas where their number exceeds the powers of the maximum staff admissible. The amendment was lost, none except the Registrar being found to vote for it. The conference was attended only by Honorary Organizers, departmental officers, and a few representatives of Central Banks. And the decision shows the strength of feeling among officials as well as non-officials against the attempt to levy audit fees from agricultural credit societies. We beg to draw upon the attention of Government the view set forth in this decision of the Departmental Conference.

Rule (35) (7): Under the present rule the general meeting of a dissolved society has power to decide about the disposal of any cash balance of the society that may remain with the liquidator. Under new rules the surplus assets have to be transferred either to a Central Bank or a Union, or utilized for some other object approved of by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. In the first place, the term "surplus assets" is not definite enough. It is essential to restrict the surplus assets to the balance that is left on the discharging of such liabilities of the society as may remain undischarged after the enforcement in full of the liability of the individual members of the society, on the repayment of share capital paid up, if any, and, finally, on payment of dividend up on such share capital at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum for any period or periods for which no dividend has been paid. Further, we desire to represent that as the Reserve Fund has been built up by the exertions of a society, there is no reason why a Central Bank or Union should have the benefit of it, unless the members so desire. The members of a society are, under this rules, to be deprived of all choice as to the application of the balance remaining in hand after completion of the liquidation proceedings of the society, and are to vote the disposal of the funds built up by them either to a Central Bank or Union or to a purpose selected by the Registrar of Co operative Societies. Thus the very stimulus for accumulating a substantial reserve is taken away. We do not object to the surplus assets, as defined above being made indivisible on dissolution. We submit that, on liquidation, the balance should be devoted either to a Central Bank or a Union, or to some object of public utility, as is decided upon by the members assembled in a general meeting or, is described in the byelaws of the society. The objects of public utility may be restricted to charitable purposes as laid down in Section 2 of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 and may, in addition, include education in co-operation and co-operative propaganda.

(Sd.) FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

BOGUS COLLECTOR OF WAR LOAN.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 28.

One Ram Padarath, a Brahman, visited a number of villages in Rai Bareilly district, collecting subscriptions and making lists of donors for the War Loan, pretending that he was acting under the orders of the Tahsildar. He thus collected a few rupees and had a list of nearly 200 names of donors. A head-constable getting wind of the proceedings promptly arrested Ram Padarath, who has been convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNING FATALITY AT KARACHI.

SECOND ENGINEER OF A STEAMER DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 28.

The body of Mr. Forbes second engineer of the steamer City of Madras floated as the vessel left the wharf yesterday. Mr. Forbes had been missing for some days and it was feared that he had fallen into the sea. The vessel was shifted on Thursday when it was expected his body would float in case it had somehow got under the vessel. Instead, the body of an African coolly was found which judging from appearance must have been in the water for some days.

CALCUTTA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

CONTROLLER OF PAPER CURRENCY EXEMPTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The Exemption Tribunal resumed its sittings to-day. Mr. Nyss, Controller of Paper Currency, was exempted from all service till the end of November owing to the exigencies of work. Messrs. C. G. Duncan of the Bombay Co., Law of Walker and Co., and two colliery assistants of Jardine and Co., were exempted from general service till the end of the year. Six travelling inspectors of I. G. S. N. Co. and eleven assistants of the same company were exempted from all service till the end of the year. Twelve assistants of the Military Supply Accounts office were made liable for local service only. Several other applications were dealt with granting partial exemption in some cases.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING POSTPONED.

The Secretary of the Western India Turf Club notifies that the Poona First Extra Meeting has been postponed from Saturday, the 4th August, to Thursday, the 9th August, 1917.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The second semi-final in the I.F.A. Shield competition was concluded to-day. A huge crowd witnessed the play between Brecknocks and Somersets the former winning by a couple of goals. The first half was monotonously one-sided the Brecknocks securing their goals during this period and no less than six corners, all of which were abortive. During the second half the play of the Somersets improved but could not reduce the lead of their opponents. The finals between Middlesex and Brecknocks will be on Tuesday next.

PROHIBITION OF CALCUTTA MEETING.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Commenting on the order proscribing the Town Hall meeting, the "Bengalee" says, "The decision is not only very unwise but it is very unfortunate. The prohibition will, no doubt, be read all over the country as an unmerited and wanton insult to the combined intelligence and wisdom of men who were organising the meeting, and as such it ought not to be taken lying down."

The "Patrika" says that the tale of suppression of the meeting must by this time be an oft-repeated one and all this is apparently done in the name of preservation of law and order.

PROCESSION RULES IN HYDERABAD.

ENTHUSIASTIC HOME RULE MEETING

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 27.

A public meeting of the Gujrati speaking Mrs. Besant Procession organised by the Home Rule League the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, published on Monday last rules regulating processions in the public streets of Hyderabad except on domestic occasions, or processions for which special rules are issued. The effect of these rules is that no procession can enter the town proper, but must pass only along the outskirts of the town proper. Persons in processions are ordered to move along and not to stand in any part of public street.

On Thursday evening a remarkably enthusiastic and well attended mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Home Rule League where Mr. Jethmal, Editor, Hindvasi, Secretary, Local Branch of the League delivered a spirited lecture on Home Rule. The proceedings began and ended with inspiring national songs. The audience belonging to the middle class exceeded 1,000. Several ladies were present. There were ringing cries of *Vande Mataram*. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the apprehension that people had been scared by the show of the police when the procession was prohibited was falsified by an unexpectedly large response. On Monday next the procession to aid Swadeshism organized by the Home Rule League will take place.

TRAVELLING ON B. I. BOATS.

GRIEVANCES OF PASSENGERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, July 23.

A public meeting of the Gugrati speaking ladies was held at No. 81, 28th Street at 8 p.m. on Sunday the 22nd instant to express their grievances while travelling on B. I. boats. There were about 150 ladies present in the Hall. Mrs. Mehta who occupied the chair related the sufferings that she had experienced and heard others suffer on the B. I. boats. She emphasized the need of separate accommodation for third class women passengers, a larger number of clean and well kept latrines, better regulated water supply, more cooking places etc. She particularly objected to the manner and method of medical and customs examination. She said that it was most insulting to them. "We who never appear before the public and never speak to strangers" she said "are deprived of the help of our husbands and relatives when we require their protection most."

Mrs. Tyabjee mentioned the sufferings of which she had personal knowledge as well as of those she had heard about from various people and said that the embarking and disembarking arrangements as well as the treatment they received from the employees of the B. I. company on their boats were anything but what they should be. She was glad that the Lieut-Governor was good enough to give them a Committee that would be able to give them the much-needed relief in the various directions. She proposed that a letter should be sent to the Committee embodying all their grievances. All agreed to this idea. Among other speakers were Mrs. C. P. Mehta and Mrs. Kothari, who detailed how hard were the sufferings of the deck passengers many of whom though poor were as respectable as any first or second class passengers.

WATER FAMINE AT TUTICORIN.

SERIOUS SITUATION APPREHENDED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 28.

Tuticorin is threatened with a severe water famine. The Municipal Chairman has just wired to the Government at Ootacamund, that the water scarcity was great and that for the last three weeks drinking water was imported from Koilpatti in railway trucks with great difficulty. The Railway has now threatened stopping the trucks. The Korumpallum reservoir has only one foot of water. Unless water was allowed from reserve tanks, the situation would be severe and there will be no water available till November or December. Serious epidemic and loss of life is feared. The Government have been asked to issue immediate orders by telegram to the authorities concerned to give a supply of drinking water to Tuticorin over the irrigation supply.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency attended the Legislative Council meeting at the Council Hall on Thursday morning.

Her Excellency visited the Taylor High School for Girls on Thursday afternoon.

Their Excellencies attended a Concert in aid of the Poona Women's Branch War and Relief Fund on Thursday afternoon at the Gymkhana Club.

His Excellency attended the Legislative Council at the Council Hall on Friday morning.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind, for this week-end:—Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Colonel and Mrs. Kirby, Colonel and Mrs. Hojel, Colonel and Mrs. F. D. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Broomfield, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Mr. H. F. P. Hearson and Mr. J. H. Skelton.

The Hon. Thakor Saheb of Kerwada and Nawabzada Mirza Mahomed Kulikhan of Cambay visited his Excellency on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the Monsoon Gymkhana Meeting in aid of the Poona Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund at the Kirkee Race Course on Saturday afternoon.

Brigadier-General F. J. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., has assumed the command of the Karachi Brigade vice Colonel R. H. Martin, C.B., C.M.G.

It is announced that on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, his Majesty the King-Emperor has approved the appointment as King's Counsel of the Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Legislative Member of the Governor-General's Council.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Privilege granted to the Hon. Justice Sir C. W. Chitty, Kt., Bengal, is cancelled.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. C. Fisher becomes Deputy Accountant General, Burma, and Mr. W. F. Milne becomes Assistant Comptroller and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Assam, Mr. C. S. Iyar, Chief Examiner of Accounts, O. and R. Railway's office is granted six weeks' leave.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

About 9.55 this morning, a collision occurred between a shunting engine and another train at the south approach to Bhajudih Station on the Adra-Gomoh section causing serious damage of stock and blocking the line. It will be necessary to tranship passenger trains, but it is hoped to have the line cleared in twelve hours. Twelve persons are injured.

"PIONEER" ON ISSUE OF RE. 1 AND RS. 2½ NOTES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

The "Pioneer" says:—With regard to Mr. Pratt's statement in the House of Commons respecting the issue of Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8 notes in India, the suggested designs for notes of small denominations were sent Home some time ago. When the designs have been approved the notes will have to be of any practical use and in view of the time required for this process and for the conveyance of notes to India, it will obviously be impossible for the notes of the new denominations to be put into circulation here for some months to come.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 24-4-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	100	2,64,100
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	11,684-4	28,91,405-4

Professor Nag of the Agra College arrived at Benares and took over charge of Senior Professorship of Chemistry in the Central Hindu College.

On the arrival of the steamer from Rangoon to-day the Police arrested G. W. Machado in virtue of a warrant from the Rangoon authorities on a charge of cheating. He was placed before the magistrate who granted bail and directed him to appear before the Rangoon magistrate.

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PUBLIC MEETING

AT CHINA BAUGH,

Girgaon Back Road,

AT 6-30 p.m., (S. T.)

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, to-day (Monday July 30, 1917):—

(a) to ask for the immediate reversal of the policy of repression of which the internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia are the result;

(b) to express deep sympathy with the persons interned for the deprivation of their liberty of speech and movement by an executive order; and

(c) to promote in a law-abiding and constitutional manner the constitutional changes proposed in the sheme of reforms conjointly framed and adopted by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League at their sessions held at Lucknow in December last.

The Hon. Mr. JINNAH will preside.

N. M SAMARTH,
Joint Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Association.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 30, 1917.

THE ANSWER TO REPRESSION.

In the dignified but emphatic representation which has been drawn up by the joint Conference of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Moslem League, and which appears on another page, we have the considered reply of the educated community of the country to the policy of repression upon which the Government of India have recently embarked. It is impossible for the Secretary of State, whatever the Government of India, who have recently fallen upon a policy of lofty silence, may elect to do, to ignore this weighty manifesto emanating from an assembly of so representative a character. It is a wholly uncompromising document. Its authors and those, who after weighty deliberation, have endorsed it, have refused to be led into the confusion of issues by which officialdom seems to have hoped that a division in the ranks of the Congress and the League could be created. The history of the political events of the last few months is traced in terms which admit of no contradition and leave no room for the admission of any doubt as to the significance of the gubernatorial pronouncements of Lahore, Madras and Dacca, and the overt acts by which they have been followed. It will be useless henceforth,—and we trust that the Government here and the Secretary of State will have the good sense to recognise the fact,—to pretend that their present policy is guiltless of any enmity to the agitation for self-government to which the National Congress and the Moslem League are committed or that the recent pronouncements and acts of repression are merely aimed at an agitation which travels beyond the Congress mandate and is conducted by methods which are "dangerous to public safety." There is no such agitation and no such methods are in existence, unless we are to assume that it is dangerous to the public safety to agitate at all in this country for such practical reforms in the administrative and legislative machinery of the State as will approximate government here to those principles, which have been enunciated over and over again by British statesmen as the only principles on which the Government of all peoples should rest.

We have had occasion so frequently of late to emphasise the main features and the crucial facts of the present situation and the real meaning of the policy on which the Government have embarked, that it is unnecessary to comment in detail on the admirable presentation of those facts which the manifesto of the Joint Conference contains. But we would draw attention to the one particular fact, which to our mind undoubtedly removes the last shadow of doubt which might exist in anyone's mind that the Government of India have actually embarked upon a policy, not of repression of unconstitutional propaganda or dangerous methods, but of deliberate suppression of what is undoubtedly lawful and constitutional, namely, the agitation for the Congress demand and the Congress reform scheme. That fact is the circular issued in March last to Provincial Governments for their guidance and instruction in dealing with political agitation, to which the representation of the Joint Conference refers. That circular, we believe, and as we have already said, is aimed directly at the objects of the Lucknow resolutions and the agitation for which the Congress gave its mandate. If Mr. Montagu and the public in England want to get behind the scenes and understand the real aims, to which Lord Chelmsford's advisers have persuaded him to give his his adhesion, they should demand the production of that circular which they will find, we believe, to be a most revealing document, disclosing a calculated design to suppress the whole movement for an instalment of self-government after the war and to coerce the country into the acceptance of the trumpery reforms which Lord Chelmsford and his advisers are pleased to consider adequate for the present needs of the country. It will be then seen that Mrs. Besant and her fellow-workers have been interned, not for the various and differing reasons advanced by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons, on the information supplied to them by the Government of India and the Government of Madras, but because they were engaged in an agitation for reforms which the bureaucracy in this country have made up their minds to resist with all the means in their power and which in their view are calculated, as Lord Pentland put it, to raise hopes which are doomed to disappointment. It is to be hoped that when Mr. Montagu comes to read the representation of the Joint Conference will realise the necessity for making himself acquainted with the full text of that circular, which lays down a policy which is entirely opposed to the hopes held out by the present Prime Minister and other British statesmen and for which the Government of India have no authority whatever. We have not the smallest doubt, ourselves, that, when the fact, that the Government of India have embarked on a deliberate policy of repression of lawful agitation for constitutional reforms, is realised by Parliament and the Secretary of State, little time will be lost in rectifying so great a blunder.

In the meanwhile the Secretary of State is face to face with the fact that the blow which the Government of India have represented to him as being aimed at an agitation "dangerous to public safety," carried on by a solitary leader, is regarded by such a wholly representative body as the Joint Conference of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League as one aimed at the whole agitation for constitutional reform, and is deeply and bitterly resented by the country at large. The strength of the feeling that it has roused and the determination of the country to resist it to the uttermost is exhibited in the culminating demand of the Representation for the complete reversal of the present policy of repression, the release of the interned leaders and the declaration by the Imperial Government, first, that they approve of the objects which the Congress propaganda has in view, and, second, that they intend to take early steps to carry out those objects; and by the significant resolution of the Conference which calls upon the Provincial Committees to consider the advisability of entering upon a policy of passive resistance, so long as the Government maintain their present attitude towards the legitimate aspirations of the people. That resolution has been decided upon after the most careful deliberation and it indicates, as we have said, the strength and bitterness of the feeling that has been aroused and the determination that exists to combat the repressive measures now in vogue. Only by recognising the legitimacy of the agitation which the Home Rule Leagues and other bodies have been carrying on under the mandate of the Congress and reversing this policy of repression can the Imperial Government hope to relieve the grave situation that has been so recklessly created.

MR. PATEL'S EDUCATION BILL.

On Thursday the Bombay Legislative Council passed the first reading of the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill for the extension of primary education in municipal areas in the Presidency and referred the Bill to a Select Committee. This is the first time in the history of the enlarged provincial Legislative Councils that a Bill moved by a non-official member has been permitted to reach this stage—not a very pleasing commentary on official domination under which the reformed Councils have been worked hitherto. Mr. Patel did not speak in terms of exaggeration when he described the Bill as the most momentous ever discussed in any provincial Legislative Council. This being the case, the Government of Bombay,—especially the Governor, who has taken a personal interest in the matter,—are as much to be congratulated on the progress which the Bill has achieved so far as the non-official members of the Council. Mr. Patel has no reason to be dissatisfied with the reception that was accorded to his Bill by his colleagues,—both official and non-official,—though, so far as the attitude of some of the official members is concerned, it can perhaps justly be described as damning with faint praise. In particular, the note struck by Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner in Sind, in his insinuation that the Bill had been introduced light-heartedly merely to create a record by getting it on the statute-book as the first measure of the kind brought before a provincial Legislative Council, was extremely regrettable and he amply deserved the rebuke which Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas administered. Apart from this, it is of course, a matter of no little satisfaction that the far-seeing statesmanship and labours of the late Mr. Gokhale have so far been justified that the Government have moved somewhat from their *non possumus* attitude of 1911. That, as we have remarked before, is a welcome though belated change.

But, when all is said, the Bill and the discussion on it,—especially the attitude of the Government with regard to its financial aspect,—are hardly calculated to arouse unmixed feelings of gratification. It is a measure of the advance made in the attitude of the Government, in spite of the awakening created by the war as regards the defects of the educational system and the far-reaching remedies adopted in other countries,—that the present Bill falls short even of Mr. Gokhale's Bill and is much less adequate and progressive in scope. Mr. Covernton said that in a country like India much could be done without compulsion, but he did not add that the progress the country has hitherto made in education without compulsion can be described satisfactory by any valid standard. Mr. Covernton's faith in the voluntary system is not justified by past experience and Mr. Patel did well not to dilate on the desirability and necessity of introducing compulsion in the system of elementary education. The country at large," as he said, "has with almost one voice applauded the principle, since the days of the late Mr. Gokhale, who set the ball rolling in 1910. Your Excellency's Government and the Government of India have now come round to our view." And yet what is the measure of this belated repentance on the part of the Government as indicated by the extent of the freedom which Mr. Patel has been permitted in drafting the provisions of the Bill? Apart from the fact that the principle of compulsion, even to the extent of being enforced by the State only in areas asking for it, has not yet been recognised by the Government of India, notwithstanding the experience of all countries that without a resort to compulsion no State can ensure a general diffusion of education among its people, even the modified principle of optional compulsion is to be applied only to the municipalities and not to District Boards, which were included in Mr. Gokhale's Bill. Nor is there any provision of the character contained in Mr. Gokhale's Bill for the application of the principle of compulsion to girls. This is not all. It is by its financial provisions that the Bill must stand or fall! Clause 18 of the Bill lays down that "nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to affect the public revenues of the Bombay Presidency or to impose any charge on such revenues." This is tantamount to saying that the municipalities anxious to introduce compulsion within their areas must find their own money for the purpose and for this they are authorised to levy an educational cess. The debate in the Council revealed the fact that Mr. Patel did not insert this clause in the Bill of his own accord, but that its inclusion was made a condition precedent of Government's permission to allow the Bill to be introduced. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal made this clear. He said:

The speeches that had been made before the Council had convinced him that it was absolutely necessary to insert that clause in the Bill in order to make people understand what position the Government had taken up with regard to the Bill. He might be permitted to mention that it would be entirely outside the scope of the select committee to suggest or recommend that Clause 18 should be taken away, because if this clause had not been inserted and if the hon. mover of the Bill had not accepted the suggestion that he should make it clear by a clause in the Bill that there was no liability thrown on the revenues of the provinces, he did not think leave would have been given for the introduction of the Bill.

Apart from its technical aspect, this revelation deprives Government's conversion to this modified principle of optional compulsion of a good deal of its grace and reality.

As to the technical plea that no private Bill affecting public revenues can be entertained, it was effectively disposed of by Mr. Kamat, who contended that it was under a wrong interpretation of sub-section 2 of section 80 of the Government of India Act that the saving clause had been inserted in the Bill, for if this interpretation were accepted it would mean that no private Bill could be introduced in the Council which had the remotest connection with public revenue. Mr. Gokhale's Bill did not contain any such saving clause and no objection was taken by the Government of India to the introduction of that Bill on this ground. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal was gracious enough to give the assurance, on behalf of the Government, that

So far as the Government's position was concerned he had not the slightest hesitation in stating for the information of the Council that there was nothing in Section 18 which debarred the Government from going to the assistance of the municipalities. What it meant was that no municipality could ask for financial help from the Government as a matter of right.

We wish the record of the Government as regards their readiness to fulfil their undertakings were of a character that would lead us to place unreserved reliance on this assurance. How illogical is the position of the Government is apparent from two mutually contradictory statements of Lord Willingdon. Thus, on the one hand, his Excellency stated that Government did not want any one to feel that under this Bill they were favouring the municipalities, on the other hand, he said that if a municipality showed great eagerness to enforce compulsory education and could not raise the money to do it there was no reason why it should not approach Government for assistance. The real object of the Bill is not, as Sir Mahadeo Chaubal seemed to think, to empower the municipalities to levy a special educational cess to meet their new responsibilities. That surely is one of the means; for in education as in everything else, people must help themselves. But the point is that the Government are the guardians of public money the first charge on which is education. The resources of the municipalities are limited and are notoriously inadequate to meet even their present needs. It becomes, therefore, paramountly necessary for Government to lay down by statute, as Mr. Gokhale's Bill provided, the proportion in which the cost of providing elementary education under the Act should be divided between the provincial Government and the municipalities,—that is, on the assumption that the Government of India will place additional resources at the disposal of the Local Government to enable them to defray their share, just as the Municipality on its side will be empowered, if necessary, to levy a special educational cess, to meet its share of the expenditure. The saving clause in Mr. Patel's Bill is likely to defeat the ends of the Bill. We hope it will be expunged, and if it cannot be expunged, it is possible that the official attitude will be that expressed by Mr. Sheriff, who said that he would rather go without such a Bill than countenance the policy whereby the State was absolved from its recognised duty of bearing the cost of primary education.

Notes of the Day.

Thought for the Day.

"Suffer yourself to be blamed, imprisoned, condemned; suffer yourself even to be hanged; but publish your opinions. *It is not a right, it is a duty.*"

To-day's Meeting.

Our readers' attention is called to the notice of the public meeting which is to be held at the China Baugh this evening at 6-30, which appears in another column. This is the postponed meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association which was deferred until after the meeting of the Joint Conferences of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Moslem League. As the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha will be unable to be present the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. The presence of a number of leaders from other Provinces now in Bombay will lend additional attraction to the meeting. Many of those who came to attend the Conference left yesterday and others are leaving to-day, but among those remaining and who will speak this evening, are the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Mr. Wazir Hasan and the Hon. Mr. Masrul Haque. It is unfortunate that the meeting which was called under the auspices of the Home Rule League last evening, at which these gentlemen and others were to have spoken, had to be dissolved owing to the immense crowd that assembled, so overtaxing the capacities of the Morarji Goculdas Hall that it was considered unsafe to proceed with the meeting. The disappointment was taken in good part by an audience which must have numbered anything between three and four thousand, and which contented itself by according enthusiastic ovations to the various leaders as they left the hall.

Russian Political Complications.

Matters in Russia at present require much more light for anything approaching a tolerable comprehension of the existing state of affairs there than is vouchsafed to us by the censor. Russian politics are at present a veritable skein of tangled complications but there are aspects other than political to the elucidation of which it is possible to contribute something. The office of the "Pravada" which the soldiers are reported to have raided and of which copies were destroyed represents Russian "Truth". The anarchists who fled from the office of the journal "Novoe Vremya" had taken refuge with the modern "Times" of Russia. We have recently had references to Ukraine. It is what is generally known in Western Europe as Little Russia. To an outsider much in the costume and appearance of the Little Russians suggests Mongolian descent. The principal towns of Little Russia are Kharkof and Poltava. A curious sidelight of practical significance is shed on the conditions prevailing in Russia to-day, by the topical facts put together in the latest journal of the Anglo-Russian literary society. The number of books it reviews on matters Russian argues the intensity of interest awakened in Britain in this vast Empire which is as much oriental as occidental. Lt.-Col. Rustam Beg has written a work on aeroplanes and aeronautics in general in fluent English. The English Press now continues to put forth Russian readers, grammars and dictionaries, while just before the war the most efficient method of acquiring Russian was via German. The compendiums, handbooks and similar aids to the study of the Russian language thrown out by British linguists can compare favourably with the super-productions of the same *genre* on the Continent embodying the labours of expert philogists engaged on the study for decades.

Other Articles.

A comprehensive and picturesque survey of the Slavs who are under the shadow of war that has been forced upon them is presented in the same periodical by the Honourable W. F. Bailey who has been an eye-witness of all the incidents of his graphic descriptions in his "Slavs of the War Zone." Winifred Stephens has condensed a vast deal of useful knowledge regarding Russian literature and art in her "Soul of Russia" which is prepared as a substantial contribution in aid of Russian refugees. The songs of Ukraina represent poetry of intense human interest and charm. A condensed book of reference, pithy and compact, is Bersky's "Contemporary Russian novelists." Dr. Pollen, whose Umar Khayyam we noticed when it appeared some time ago, has been busy with "Russian Songs and Lyrics." The great Amur which is the natural frontier between Siberia and China is studied specially with regard to its unparalleled natural charms by the traveller whose name is still persistently misspelled Plescheev. While England is now awakened to the importance of Russian, Russia is making further effort to put English within the reach of her children and men of commerce. At Harbin the School Commission have recently decided that "the most important language for study is English."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

DECISIONS OF ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

REVERSAL OF REPRESSIVE POLICY DEMANDED.

RELEASE OF THE INTERNED.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO BE CONSIDERED.

The All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Moslem League met in conference in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Esplanade Road, Bombay and concluded their deliberations, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea presiding. Among others present were the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. Motilal Ghose, the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. H. A. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru, Professor D. K. Kurve, Mr. S. Bose, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. D. Khaparde, the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. K. K. Mitra, Dr. N. R. Sircar, Mr. I. B. Sen, Mr. S. Pantulu, Mr. N. B. Ghosal, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Mr. B. Sanjivrao, Mr. G. Misra, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. V. Joshi, the Hon. Mr. M. R. Rao, Mr. R. Iyengar, Mr. A. Mahajani, Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. D. Misra, Mr. N. Rao, Mr. V. G. Kale, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. Parmeshwarlal, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, the Hon. Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai, the Hon. Mr. Wazir Hussein and others.

The meeting was not open to the press. The present political situation was discussed, several gentlemen from different provinces addressing the conference.

A number of resolutions were passed and the President was authorised to submit a representation to the Secretary of State for India and to his Excellency the Viceroy.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions passed.

LATE DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(a) The All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Muslim League desire to place on record sense of profound sorrow and irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of India's Grand old man Dadabhai Naoroji. His great services to the Motherland will always enshrine his memory in the grateful recollections of his countrymen, while his saintly character, his private work and public virtues will, for all time to come, be an example and an inspiration to the people of India.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(b) That the Provincial Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League be requested to consider the advisability of adopting the policy of passive resistance both as regards its principle and working in carrying on political work and to send their opinion to the general secretaries to the Indian National Congress within six weeks. Such opinions when received be circulated amongst the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League, and a joint meeting of the two bodies be held to consider the matter at Allahabad in the 1st week of October next.

PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION OF CALCUTTA MEETING.

(c) Resolved that this joint session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League records its strong protest against the high-handed action of the Government of Bengal in prohibiting the public meeting which was to be held in Calcutta under the presidency of Sir Rash Behari Ghose to protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, and trust that the people of Bengal will use every lawful means to vindicate their constitutional rights of freedom of speech and meeting.

Resolved further that the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Muslim League request the Government of India and the Secretary of State to direct the Government of Bengal to forthwith withdraw the order in question prohibiting the holding of the meeting above referred to.

CONFIDENCE IN LORD HARDINGE

(d) That this joint session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League desires to place on record the undiminished confidence of their countrymen in Lord Hardinge, whose sympathetic and liberal policy won the love and esteem of India and enabled the Government of India to send Indian troops to France at a critical juncture. It was Lord Hardinge's courage and sagacity that made this and other contributions by India to the war possible. Indian public opinion deeply resents the attempt made to discredit him by attributing to him the responsibility for failures in Mesopotamia. India claims a determining voice in any judgment to be passed on the administration of any of her Viceroys.

Resolved further that the above resolution be cabled to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India.

SPECIAL SESSION OF PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(e) That this meeting recommends to the Provincial Congress Committees the desirability of holding a special session of the Provincial Conference on the same day to give united and public expression to the feeling of the country on the present political situation.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONGRESS MEETINGS.

(f) That this meeting recommends that arrangements be made for holding supplementary congress meetings in every district on the same day on which the Indian National Congress will meet at Calcutta at which a translation of the address of the President in the vernacular or vernaculars of the province should be read, and the resolution of the last Congress on the scheme for Self-Government be adopted.

(g) That a petition to Parliament be submitted in support of the scheme of reforms adopted by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, to be prepared by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir N. G. Chandavarker and Mr. N. M. Samarth.

RELEASE OF MESSRS. MAHOMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

(h) That this joint meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Muslim League urges upon the Government that no further time be lost in restoring to liberty Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, who have been long kept under confinement under the Defence of India Act, arbitrarily without any charge being formulated or proved against them.

TELEGRAM TO MRS. BESANT AND MESSRS WADIA AND ARUNDALE.

(i) That a telegram in the name of the meeting be sent to Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale.

REPRESENTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(j) Resolved that the President be authorised to submit the following representation to the Secretary of State for India and to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

The policy foreshadowed in the speeches made in May last by his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and his Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, followed by the orders of the Madras Government interning Mrs. Besant and two of her co-workers Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, under Defence of India Act and the *ex post facto* approval which the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain, as Secretary of State for India, thought fit to give to the Madras Government's action, have created a situation so fraught with anxiety to all who are interested in the orderly progress and advancement of the country that this Joint Session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League, specially convened to consider the grave situation and held at Bombay on the 32th and 29th of July 1917, deems it its duty both to the Government and the people to submit the following representation to the Secretary of State for India for his careful consideration.

2. Long before the war the Indian National Congress, in the written constitution which it framed for itself in 1908, placed before the country as its object the attainment of self-government within the Empire on Colonial lines by a steady reform of the existing system of administration by constitutional means. Prior to that, the same ideal had been clearly enunciated on the platform of the Congress in the Presidential address of the late Mr. Gokhale in 1905 and more explicitly still in that of the late Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji in 1906. Self-Government for India within the Empire to be attained in the same manner and by the same means was also formally adopted as its ideal by the All-India Muslim League at its session held in 1913.

3. In December 1915, the Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha, as President of the 30th Indian National Congress held at Bombay, earnestly appealed to England to declare

(Continued on page 8.)

SIR E. GEDDES AT CAMBRIDGE.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH RAILWAYMEN.

CONFIDENCE IN ARMY AND NAVY.

MORALE OF THE ENEMY DECLINING FAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 29.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking at Cambridge, paid a tribute to the work of British railwaymen in the war, giving the Army, movement which it did not hitherto possess. Munitions waggon was now superseded by small gauge railways, which resulted in saving thousands of lives. The destruction of German military power since last Spring was more than the people imagined.

The morale of the German army was assuredly going fast. From his own experience, Sir E. Geddes assured his hearers of his confidence in the Army and he was sure the public generally placed confidence in both services.

As regards his own attitude at the Admiralty he did not interfere with naval strategy, but attended to the needs of the fleet.

OUTPUT OF SPINNING MILLS.

DECISION TO ENFORCE REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 29.

The Cotton Trade Board of Control has decided to enforce the reduction of output of spinning mills. It is anticipated that the announcement will be made shortly that mills will be required to run only 60 per cent. of their spindles. As in most places in Lancashire only 80 per cent. are now running the actual reduction will be about 20 per cent.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 0.50 a.m., July 30.

A German wireless communiqué says the Germans and the Austrians have wrested some high positions from the still resisting enemy in the wooded Carpathians. The German forces on the upper Putna have retired before the pressure of the enemy.

RUSSIAN FRONTIERS CLOSED TILL AUG 15.

IN VIEW OF EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

In view of exceptional circumstances the Government has ordered the closing of frontiers till August 15th, till when nobody not holding diplomatic passports will be allowed to leave or enter Russia.

USING OF STICKING PLASTER IN U. S.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S WARNING TO PUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 29.
Recd. 0.50 a.m., July 30.

The Attorney-General warns the public against using sticking plaster. Expert examination has disclosed the presence of tetanus germs in plaster, which are believed to have been distributed by German sympathisers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TANK CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 29.

An Army Order establishes a Tank Corps.

ENGLISH RACING.

BETTING ON DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

The following is the betting on Derby:—
9 to 4 against Gay Crusader.
9 to 2 against Diadem.
11 to 2 against Dark Legend.
First Flier has scrached.

REPORTED ARREST OF LENIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" Special Cables says:—

It is reported that Lenin has been arrested in Finland.

Prince Lvoff in an interview told the Editor of the "Clarion" that peasants were beginning to say "Times were better when we had a Tsar."

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCILS.

ESTABLISHED IN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.

SCENES OF DISORDER IN LONDON.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION GREETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 29.

Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have been established by a pacifist named Leeds, and conferences were inaugurated at various industrial centres on Saturday amid scenes of disorder, especially at Brotherhood Church in Kingsland, London, where a patriotic demonstration including soldiers forced an entrance after stoning windows and wrenching off water pipes, causing a cascade to descend on the audience. Patriots held a meeting forcing delegates to stand and listen to the National Anthem. The crowd outside assaulted the departing delegates. Great damage was done to the fittings of the church.

Four delegates of the Russian Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, who were expected to attend, went to Paris instead.

Disorder on a smaller scale characterised the meeting at Newcastle where a resolution greeting the Russian revolution was carried. The mover said they were anxious to support the lads at the front as much as possible.

EXTRAORDINARY DISORDER AT NEWCASTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 0.50 a.m., July 30.

The Pacifist resolution passed by the Newcastle Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates led to extraordinary disorder. Colonial soldiers stormed the platform waving Union Jacks and free fights followed. The Police were powerless and the meeting was smashed up amid the singing of the National Anthem.

Similar meetings at Leicester and Norwich were apparently not disturbed.

EXPONENTS OF PACIFISM DENOUNCED.

"WE MUST FIGHT TO SECURE THE PRIZE WITHIN OUR GRASP."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 0.50 a.m., July 30.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, denounced the exponents of pacifism. He said we had shells, guns, tanks and aeroplanes in unprecedented numbers. Next year we must fight to secure the prize within our grasp.

RETREATING ENEMY BEING PURSUED.

MANY VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

The Roumanians continued the pursuit of the retiring enemy in the direction of Kezdi and Vasarhely, and occupied heights five versts south-westward and the villages of Monestirka, Kochinul, Dragelavo and Berecszi. The Roumanians took a battery and prisoners.

ADVANCE IN KALKUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

We advanced in the region of Kalakul towards the Putna river and occupied the village of Boduple on the left bank of the river.

SITUATION ON GALICIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, July 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

A Russian wireless communiqué says on the Galician front nothing material occurred. The enemy somewhat pressed back our detachments eastward of Kirlibaba.

RUSSIANS EVACUATING CZERNOWITZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 0-5 a.m., July 30.

According to a telegram from Copenhagen, Vienna papers report that the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

We have received the following correction from Reuter's Agency regarding the telegram relating to America's War Expense, appearing in our Sunday edition:—

"In Washington message sent out Saturday night, please read 'which would take it necessary to raise additional 6,500 millions,' instead of 65,000 millions."

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR ARMENTIERES AND LYS.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-BATTERY WORK.

15 ENEMY MACHINES CRASHED DOWN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 1 p. m. July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the week has been one of intense heat, furious gunning, incessant reconnaissance work and much sharp local fighting. Tremendous cannonading northward of Armentieres and near Lens is causing the Huns great anxiety and heavy casualties. The wind has been generally favourable for gas and we have profited by it fully.

Even at night cannonading has diminished, but slightly and has increased intensely at dawn. The enemy has shelled our rear communications at intervals but his firing at our battery areas has been promiscuous and chiefly carried out in darkness.

Our counter-battery work has been very successful. Direct hits have been obtained on dozens of gunpits and numerous ammunition dumps have been exploded.

The infantry on both sides has been very active in raiding and the fact that the Germans have been indulging in a species of warfare which they dislike shows their anxiety to learn what is happening opposite.

FIGHTING NORTH OF THE LYS

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1 p. m. July 29.

A British communiqué says, there was considerable reciprocal cannonading at various points on our front, especially north of the river Lys.

There was intense aerial fighting yesterday afternoon and evening which was markedly successful for our airmen. Their vigorous offensive tactics enabled our artillery and machine guns to carry on successfully. An unusual number of photographs were taken.

Our aeroplanes bombed four enemy aerodromes, and some machines were flying at low altitudes forty miles behind the enemy lines. Fifteen German machines crashed down, and we drove down sixteen others. Three of ours are missing.

UNPRECEDENTED ARTILLERY DUEL.

ENEMY HURRY TO ESCAPE BRITISH GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. July 29.

The sound of guns in Flanders has been heard daily in London for weeks past and has been more audible during the last fortnight at hours during which, according to German communiqués and correspondents on the British front, the artillery duel has been unprecedentedly violent exceeding even those preceding the attacks on Verdun and the Somme. Correspondents state that the enemy has apparently piled up enormous supplies of munitions for an artillery offensive, specially bombarding the country near the coast and smashing Nieuport to pieces though active with guns and raids as far down as St. Quentin. Fifteen-inch shells sometimes fall twenty miles from the Front line. Guns in Flanders with thousands of gas shells have pounded Ypres back areas at a score of places not touched for two years.

The British reply with a greater volume of fire and more frequent raids. The German raid at Homcourt, north of St. Quentin, was the heaviest of their attacks. Following the obliteration of a trench by gunfire, the advance of their raiders was concealed by men belching smoke from an appartus strapped to the back. They captured a working party of Engineers, who escaped while crossing No Man's Land, profiting by the German's hurry to escape the prompt response of the British guns.

FEROCIOUS CANNONADING IN CHAMPAGNE.

GERMAN DREAD OF BRITISH ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. July 29.

In spite of the ferocity of fighting in Champagne where, according to Reuter's correspondent with French Headquarters, the Germans employed five divisions in fruitless attacks during the past week, sending even cooks and orderlies in assaulting waves, interest remains centred in Flanders. Correspondents are awe-struck describing the cannonade. The Germans are probing everywhere from the sea to the south of Arras by means of raids and gunfire in vain attempt to divine the British plans.

It is the enemy's dread of the British attack that actuates his desperate blows in Champagne.

French experts say that the enemy, knowing he will be shortly gripped by the throat is trying to recover important positions in Champagne in order to protect his flank in the event of reverses further north. These experts anticipate that the British offensive will not materialise for some time. They declare that the British methods which were so splendidly successful on the Somme will be utilised in the forthcoming push with improvements gained in experience.

KAISER'S ANXIETY REGARDING FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. July 29.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the Kaiser betrays anxiety regarding Flanders in a telegram from Hindenburg from Galicia, in which, he gratefully recalls the deeds of the troops in the West tenaciously resisting the enemy, 'especially brave troops in Flanders who, for weeks, have been the target of very violent cannonading and are now dauntlessly awaiting future assaults.'

VIGOROUS FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES NEAR HURTEBISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

A French communiqué says the night was marked by violent bombardment followed by a series of fresh attempts principally along the Braye-en-Laonnois Chevrigny ridge and in the direction of the Hurtebise monument. All the infantry attacks failed completely with heavy enemy losses.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING NEAR AILLES HURTEBISE AND ON MEUSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 29.

A French communiqué says, the day was comparatively quiet except in the region of Ailles, Hurtebise and both the banks of the Meuse where the artillery was reciprocally very active.

SANGUINARY BREAD RIOTS IN SWEINTZ.

ONE MAN AND SEVEN WOMEN IMPRISONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

An Italian semi-official announcement states that according to Swiss reports sanguinary bread riots occurred at Sweints in Bohemia on June 29th and that one man and seven women were sentenced to imprisonment for rioting.

RECRUITING TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM WAR OFFICE.

LORD DERBY'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 27.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Committee on the Military Service Acts having suggested transference to Local Government Boards of the responsibility for medical examination of the recruits, Lord Derby gave evidence, in the course of which he proposed that all recruiting should be transferred from the War office. He suggested that the civilian department should be responsible for obtaining men and the war office for training them.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

CONTROL OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

REVIVAL OF VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

AMENDMENT OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

LAST DAY'S SITTINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 28.

The Local Self-Government Conference resumed its sittings this morning at the Kirloskar Theatre, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The attendence was not large. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis was among the visitors.

Rao Sahib Harilal Desai (Ahmedabad) moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—

This conference is of opinion that all local bodies should be wholly elective, with a right to elect their own presidents, subject to the following safeguards:—

(a) That there should be communal representation in the case of the Mahomedan community only which should have the privilege of returning members to local bodies on the basis of population, but by mixed electorates.

(b) That with a view to provide for other interests each local body should frame its rules of election so as to reserve a specified number of seats, which shall not exceed three, for the representatives of such interests. Such representatives shall be elected by the other members returned by the general body of voters.

In support of the resolution Mr. Desai said this demand was the corner-stone of their civic life. Government maintained the present system on the plea that interests of minorities ought to be looked after. But in the resolution they had provided necessary safeguards. After describing his experience in the Ahmedabad municipality Mr. Desai said that official nominated members very rarely attended meetings except when they were whipped round for voting on particular occasions. Most of the nominated members had no permanent interest in the municipalities and were only birds of passage. They very often indulged in costly and unnecessary experiments. Their pockets were not at all touched because they would not be affected by any extra taxation. It was time they did away with the present system and to meet Government's objection they had inserted the two qualifying clauses in the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani (Dhulia) said these municipal institutions were intended as training grounds for public life. Official element was first introduced with a view to help them on in their work. Now there was no necessity for such help. As things were at present officials claimed credit for what little that has been done in municipalities, while the popular complaint was the presence of officials retarded progress and hampered free discussion. The time had come for change in the system. In order to meet the Government's anxiety to safeguard the interests of minorities they proposed communal representation be given to the Mahomedans and the second clause in the resolution would see interests of any other community in a minority was not neglected.

Mr. M. B. Marathe (Belgaum) in a Marathi speech supported resolution which was carried.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) next moved:—

(a) This conference urges upon Government the desirability of empowering local bodies to introduce free and compulsory education in areas within their jurisdiction.

(b) It is further of opinion that the expenditure on primary education should be borne by the Government and the local bodies in the proportion of ¾ and ¼ respectively. He pointed out that there was no difference of opinion as regards the necessity for making primary education free and compulsory. He referred to Mr. Patel's Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council and agreed with the speech of the Director of Public Instruction that the number of municipalities who would take advantage of the Bill when it was passed would be very small. He concluded by advocating large grants from the Government for the diffusion of elementary education.

WANTED CONSTRUCTIVE SCHEMES.

Mr. A. V. Thakar (Bombay), in seconding the resolution, said municipalities could roughly be divided into three classes, the first class municipalities with population of over thirty thousand, the second class municipalities with a population of over ten thousand, but less than thirty thousand, and third class bodies with population less than ten thousand. It was comparatively easy for the second class municipalities, according to his classification to start on with free primary education. It was not easy for the first and third classes. The latter was too poor. As to the former there would be a big rise in expenditure. The Bombay Municipality, which was at present spending 6 lakhs a year in primary education would, in case compulsion was introduced, have to spend 20 to 25 lakhs a year. Even taking that they increased the expense by two lakhs every year, it would be 8 or 9 years before the amount would come up to the level necessary for compulsory education. They did not want free and compulsory education in a day. What was wanted was that constructive schemes should be prepared by various municipalities and the ball should be set rolling. Additional taxation will no doubt be necessary when compulsion was introduced. Self-taxation was never popular in any country more so in India. What they demanded was that primary education should be considered as "National" and not local. The expenditure on this head should be considered in the same light as the expenditure on the Army and the Police were considered. Therefore larger grants ought to be made by the Government for primary education as urged in the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Desai supported the resolution which was passed.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram (Ahmedabad) moved the next resolution which expressed the opinion of the Conference that Chapter 13-A be deleted from the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. Mr. Ramanbhai said this chapter referred to the Municipal Commissioner, his appointment and powers. It could not be denied that in larger municipalities the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner had been a success. When the enactment of this chapter in the Act was before the Bombay Legislative Council, Bombay Municipality was pointed out as an example as to how the Commissioner system had proved a success. But in other places it had proved a curse instead of being a blessing. This was a measure introduced for the larger devolution of local autonomy and was intended to strengthen the hands of the municipal executive, but it was being used to deprive them of what little power they had.

Various other speakers having spoken in support, the resolution was carried and the Conference adjourned till evening.

On resuming after midday interval various papers relating to local Self-Government were read before the Conference.

SUSPENSION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. Joseph Benjamin (Ahmedabad) then moved:—

"This Conference is of opinion that no local body should be suspended by Government without a public inquiry and without affording such a body the fullest opportunity to explain itself in regard to the alleged grounds of suspension and without calling upon the constituency thereof to re-elect its representatives."

Mr. Benjamin at the outset read the section under which the Government possessed the power of suspending a municipality and said that so long as they had this sword of Damocles having over their head, they would never be able to develop local Self-Government. Under this section, merely on reports of local officers and without giving the municipality any chance of explaining the charge against it, the Government could suspend it. Such a thing happened in the case of the Ahmedabad Municipality and he made bold to say that that body as a whole never deserved to be suspended.

Mr. Kowjalgi of Bijapur and Mr. Ghanekar of Satara spoke in support of the resolution which was agreed to.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL BOARD PROPOSED.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram moved:—

In the opinion of this Conference, the time has come for the establishment of a Central Local Self-Government Board which shall consist of the member of the Executive Council in charge of the local self-government portfolio as an ex-officio President thereof, and of the representatives of the public and of divisional boards on similar lines, which should, as far as possible be constituted on linguistic basis. It is further of opinion that all powers of control and supervision over local bodies should henceforth be exercised by such Central and Divisional Boards.

He said that this was entirely a new idea at present. The District Boards Act had certain provisions under which control could be exercised over municipalities by Collectors, Divisional Commissioners etc., and certain sanctions could be withheld. The present resolution aimed at taking away all such powers and vesting them in the Central Board. As things were at present the Government officers were not in real touch with the people's requirements, and they were slaves to system. The Central Board of the kind recommended, would give greater freedom to the municipalities and would have the effect of making their voice heard. Municipalities would be less governed by red-tapeism and would have more freedom.

Mr. H. N. Apte of Poona and Mr. Haribhai Amin having spoken in support the resolution was passed.

SALE OF LIQUOR.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Garud the following motion was agreed to:

This Conference is of opinion that local bodies should, in addition to the powers they now possess, be conceded the power to determine the number and location of shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs and drinks within their limits.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the other resolutions passed:—

(a) This Conference is of opinion that the Government should take early steps to introduce the system of Village Panchayats throughout the Presidency and should entrust to such Panchayats all work relating to village sanitation and improvement.

(b) That a fixed proportion of the land-cess raised in each village should be placed at the disposal of the Village Panchayat or the Panchayat should be empowered to levy an additional cess to be devoted to such purposes of the village as it may think proper.

(c) This Conference is of opinion that in the interests of local bodies and as a step to secure the co-operation thereof it is necessary to organise a separate and graded local self-government service of all the principal officers of at least the City Municipalities and the District Local Boards.

(d) This Conference is of opinion that in view of the large measures of public utility, health, sanitation or education, which the local bodies are required to undertake a fixed share in some suitable and progressive heads of Provincial revenue should be permanently assigned to such bodies or that the Government should bear a proportion to the expenditure incurred by them, in addition to the occasional special grants-in-aid.

The Conference at this stage adjourned till to-morrow morning.

CONCLUDING DAY'S SESSIONS.

POONA, July 29.

The concluding day's sessions of the Local Self-Government Conference was held this morning at Kirloskar Theatre, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. On the motion of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona), the following resolution was adopted, that this Conference is of opinion that it is necessary for the better and more effective administration of Local Bodies, to establish a Central School for the training of the subordinate staff of such bodies, which should contribute towards its maintenance in proportion to their income.

AMENDMENT OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

The next resolution, proposed from the Chair and unanimously carried, urged that the Government should now amend the Bombay Medical Registration Act of 1912 as to enable the Local Bodies to open and maintain Ayurvedic or Unani dispensaries as they could before the passing of the Act.

ABOLITION OF TALUKA LOCAL BOARDS.

The meeting then took up for consideration the following motion from the Hon. Mr. Garud (Dhulia):—"That this Conference views with alarm the proposal to abolish the Taluka Local Boards and places on record its emphatic opinion that their retention, even after the establishment of the village Panchayats, is necessary in the best interest of Local Self-Government in the Presidency."

The President explained that there was some difference of opinion on the subject and that notice of motion had been received from Rao Bahadur Chitale asking further consideration of this subject should be deferred in order to enlighten public opinion with regard to the intentions and scope of the proposed reforms.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The motion for adjournment was then taken up for discussion. Rao Bahadur Chitale said that he was of opinion that they should not be in any hurry to pass a resolution of the kind proposed by Mr. Garud and should wait to consider the pros and cons of the question. From the experience of last thirty years it was recognised that the Taluka Local Board had not proved successful. They should see what kind of bodies, the proposed village panchayats would be when the new scheme was placed before the public. They would have ample time to do that, and if necessary to hold a special session of the Conference to consider the question.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole seconded this motion for adjournment which, however, was rejected, very few voting in favour of the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Garud, then speaking in support of the original resolution said that a case had been made out for the abolition of the Taluka Local Boards. The reasons given for the suggestion applied with equal force to the District Boards, which were, however, not touched and the resolution was carried.

On the invitation of Rao Bahadur Mahipatram it was decided to hold the next session of the Conference at Ahmedabad. A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to the President.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in thanking the Conference for the honour done to him and in bringing the proceedings to a close said that the question of Local Self-Government had been engaging the serious consideration of the Bombay Government and a Bill was in preparation. His Excellency Lord Willingdon was keenly interested in the matter and was very much anxious to get through the Bill before his term of office expired and a special officer had been appointed to draft the Bill. They had met at the most opportune time and Mr. Patel was certain that their resolutions would be very carefully considered by the Government.

Continuing Mr. Patel said that a complete grant of Local Self-Government should not be regarded by the Government as having anything to do with the Post War reforms. This grant of Local Self-Government was their due, and they demanded it as a matter of right and any attempt to put this down as an instalment of the Post-War Reforms should be deprecated and rejected at once. Recently, the Lord Bishop of Bombay had written to the press that Lord Ripon's Government in 1884 gave a trial to Local Self-Government. Mr. Patel trusted that the deliberate opinion of the Conference would be that that attempt had not been successful. If the reforms proposed in 1882 had been carried out in a generous spirit then, the whole country, Mr. Patel said, would have been ready to receive Home Rule to-day. Mr. Patel again thanked the gathering for the courtesy shown to him and the Conference was dissolved.

A Karachi telegram states:—Owing to favourable rates prevailing, the country crafts have started plying earlier than usual. One vessel has already been loaded and started for Muscat. Three have arrived from Cutch ports and others are ready to leave while some others are being launched. There is a great deal of freight offering for Gulf ports.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

her ungrudging approval of India's cherished ideal of self-government within the Empire and to take steps to make an effective advance towards that goal at the close of the war. It was under his presidency that the Congress passed a resolution authorising the All-India Congress Committee to frame a scheme of substantial measures of reform towards the attainment of that goal and to submit the scheme for the approval of the next Congress after conferring with the Committee which the All-India Muslim League was to appoint for the same purpose.

4. Accordingly, leading members of the Congress at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta sat from day to day for several weeks to frame a detailed scheme of reforms. The schemes so prepared were carefully considered clause by clause for three days at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Allahabad on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th April 1916 and the result of the Committee's prolonged deliberations was embodied in a tentative scheme to be further considered in concert with the Reform Committee appointed by the All-India Muslim League, which also tentatively framed its own scheme in August, 1916 more or less on the same lines. On the basis of the schemes so framed nineteen elected members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council drew up a memorandum in which they embodied the main features of the schemes and submitted it to the Viceroy over their signatures in October 1916.

JOINT SCHEME OF REFORMS.

5. The All-India Congress Committee and the Reform Committee of the All India Muslim League met at Calcutta in November 1916 and again at Lucknow in December 1916 and conjointly settled a detailed scheme of reforms as a definite step towards self-government which they desired the Government to take at the close of the war. This joint scheme was unanimously passed by the Indian National Congress as also by the All-India Muslim League at their sessions held at Lucknow in December last.

6. This scheme does not ask for "full and responsible self-government" or "complete autonomy for India" at the close of the war, but asks for certain necessary constitutional reforms in the existing system of Government in India which, if carried out, would only constitute a definite step in the direction of Self-Government for India within the Empire.

7. In December last the Indian National Congress passed a resolution calling upon its own Congress Committees, the Home Rule League and other constitutional Associations, which have as their object the attainment of self-Government for India within the Empire, to carry on an educative propaganda throughout the year on law-abiding and constitutional lines in support of the scheme of reforms adopted by the Congress and the Muslim League which they have been doing ever since.

"CATASTROPHIC CHANGES."

8. Before this educative propaganda could be seriously undertaken in all parts of the country, the reforms formulated after great thought and anxious deliberation by men of light and leading in India, became the subject of strong adverse criticism in high quarters. His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, made a speech at Calcutta, on the eve of the Congress session in December last, in which referring apparently to the Memorandum of nineteen elected members of the Legislative Council, he deprecated what he was pleased to call "catastrophic changes." About the same time in an article which Lord Sydenham contributed to last year's December number of the "Nineteenth Century and after" and to which he gave the sensational heading "The danger in India," he condemned the proposals of the nineteen elected members as "revolutionary proposals." In a second article on the same subject in this year's January number of the same magazine, he insinuated that German intrigue was at work in India and in the same breath went the length of misrepresenting, with special reference to the memorandum which he called "the immediate aims of the party called Moderate," that "some Moderates under the influence of Extremists are demanding a revolution" and concluded by suggesting that repression was inevitable to avert "the danger" involved in allowing such demands to be made.

THREAT OF REPRESSION.

9. The policy suggested by Lord Sydenham did not take long to be inaugurated in this country. It is generally believed that in March last the Government of India issued a circular to local Governments outlining the policy to be pursued by the latter in connection with the Indian demand for the reforms. The terms of that circular are not known to the public. But in May last his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and his Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, made pronouncements which betray, by their similarity of tenor and phraseology, a common source of inspiration. In those pronouncements taken conjunctively, the two Provincial authorities exaggerate the nature of the Indian demands deprecate them in strong language, enjoin the people to abstain from all agitation, while the war was going on and threaten them with repressive action if they do not do so. Further they declare that the post-war reforms which will be granted will be of but a minor character and will fall far short of public expectations. These pronouncements created great unrest in the country. The exaggerated statement of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in particular that the changes proposed by the Indian party of reform "would be as revolutionary in their character and as subversive of the existing constitution as those which the Ghadr emissaries endeavour to bring about" transgressed all limits of fair criticism and was not only intemperate but provocative.

10. Educated Indians resented being told, no withstanding what was going on in England and in other parts of the Empire not to carry on during the war, an educative propaganda for any constitutional reform whatever, but to remain silent on pain of repression, while the Government of India were known to have formulated in secret and despatched to the Secretary of State for his approval certain proposals for post-war reforms which, judging from the speeches of the Provincial authorities referred to above, could only be of a minor character. It was apparently in view of the nature of these proposals that the people were asked to give up vain hopes and extravagant expectations.

INDIA'S HOPE.

11. The hopes and expectations which the Indian public were told not to entertain have been ardently cherished by them for more than a generation and were further strengthened by the assurances given by responsible British statesmen since the beginning of the war in warm appreciation of India's spontaneous and enthusiastic rally in the cause of the Empire and her unlimited help to England in men, money and munitions—assurances, repeated from time to time, in language of undoubted sincerity, encouraging India to hope that after the war she will have her full share of liberty, justice and political equality, for which England and her great Allies were carrying on this titanic struggle.

12. For the authors of the pronouncements to tell the Indian public that the post-war reforms would fall far short of their expectations was tantamount to their prejudging the issue and trying to force their own conclusions on the people of India in supersession and in defiance of the authority of the British Parliament with whom alone rests the final decision of the matter.

13. To tell the Indian public that the post-war reforms would be but of a minor character, as outlined by them in their speech, was the more regrettable on account of the obvious implication that the assurances given by responsible British statesmen from the Prime Minister downwards were more hollow hopes held out by them to the people of India on grounds of political expediency.

14. Anything said or done which is calculated to create such an impression and thereby shake the confidence of the Indian public in the political integrity of British statesmanship, is irritating to educated Indians as a class, since as they have for nearly half a century to inculcate loyalty to the British connection in the minds of their countrymen based on their own reasoned conviction that the freedom-loving instincts and the sense of honour and justice of the British Democracy as represented by high-minded British statesmanship may safely be relied on by India for realising her aspirations for political freedom as a self-governing unit of the British Empire.

MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

15. The irritation caused by the pronouncements of the Provincial authorities referred to above became acute when the threats of the Madras Government materialised in the internments of Mrs. Besant and her two associates Messrs. Arundale and Wadia under the Defence of India Act. In the absence of any evidence placed before the country establishing that any of the persons interned had in reality acted or were really about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, which alone would justify executive action under the drastic provisions of that Act, the thinking and independent portion of the Indian public is naturally reluctant to accept the *ipse dixit* of the executive in a matter of this kind and is disposed not only to question the justice and propriety of such extreme measures, but to characterise the step taken as arbitrary and unjustifiable and as a great political blunder calculated to produce mischievous consequences of a far-reaching character on the public life of the country.

16. There is a consensus of opinion among Indians throughout the country, that these internments are the result of a policy of repression, inaugurated with a view to put down all agitation for constitutional reform while the war was in progress so that the silenced Indian public may be forced to accept such small concessions as the Government of India may be willing to make.

STRENGTH OF OPINION IN THE COUNTRY.

17. The authorities responsible for this policy of repression failed to estimate correctly the real strength of opinion in the country demanding a substantial step forward towards Self-Government for India within the Empire at the close of the war. They failed to realise further that Educated India convinced of the justice of its cause and determined, by all constitutional means, to see it triumph, cannot thus be coerced into submission.

18. These being the main reasons which have created a storm of indignation throughout the country, the remedies for allaying it and restoring the confidence of the Indian public are in the hands of the Government and should be resorted to without delay in the interests of peaceful progress.

THE REMEDIES.

19. These remedies are:—

(a) That an authoritative pronouncement be made pledging the Imperial Government in unequivocal terms to the policy of making India a self-governing member of the British Empire and enjoining the agents and servants of the Crown in India to make honest and strenuous efforts to achieve the end in view at an early date.

(b) That immediate steps be taken to sanction the scheme of reforms conjointly framed and adopted by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League with a view to give effect to it at the close of the war.

(c) That, pursuant to the aforesaid authoritative pronouncement, the proposals which the Government of India may frame shall be published for public discussion.

(d) Complete reversal of the policy of repression inaugurated by the authorities in India and as an earnest thereof the immediate release of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia.

20. These are the measures which this joint session earnestly appeals to the Imperial Government to adopt before the present political situation in India, which is already one of grave anxiety, becomes deplorably complicated. Statesmen in high office are sometimes apt to withhold, for fear of appearing to have yielded to popular clamour, what they would otherwise be willing to concede. This joint session trusts that no such consideration will deter the Imperial authorities from pursuing the statesmanlike course of assuaging the public feeling in India without delay. That feeling which was already acute is being intensified by the authorities in India, denying even to the most respected citizens of unquestioned loyalty in different parts of the country the elementary right to hold public meetings to criticise the actions of Government in a thoroughly lawful and constitutional manner. The Bengal Government have intensely aggravated the situation by issuing orders on Friday last to stop the public meeting which was to have been convened by the Sheriff on a requisition and to be held at the Town Hall of Calcutta under the presidency of Sir Rash Behari Ghose to criticise the action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and her two associates. Any delay in ordering a complete reversal of this repressive policy would be deplorable beyond measure.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

ENEMY SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 29.

The Japanese Naval Attache announces that Japanese warships in the Mediterranean while escorting a British transport, sighted an enemy submarine on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. One unit protected the transport from attack on one side while the other unit attacked the submarine and smashed its periscope, then closely pursued it and again attacked it successfully undoubtedly destroying it.

BRITISH DRIFTERS' GALLANT DEFENCE.

AUSTRIAN CRUISERS FLEE BEFORE BRITISH WARSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cables says:—

The Admiralty has published a detailed account of the gallant defence put up by eight divisions of the British drifters consisting of six boats each against the attack by the Austrian cruisers in the Straits of Toronto on May 15. The drifters were watching anti-submarine nets. Each carried ten men and one small gun. Three Austrian cruisers separated and attacked the centre each wing. Despite the overwhelming odds and enemy's willingness to allow their crew to take to boats the drifters fought indomitably, in some cases until they were actually sunk. One of them was abandoned after the boiler had exploded, but one man returned apparently with the intention of working the gun. Eventually, the cruisers fled before the British warships.

HINDENBURG AND "STRATEGIC VICTORY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

An American correspondent at the French Headquarters claims that the French military authorities' conception of von Hindenburg's great plan has now been fully confirmed by the divulgations of the Swiss and the German military critics. von Hindenburg has prepared zones for defence extending back to the Bhig and beyond. His retreat in March is now admtted to have been through necessity imposed on him by the Allies' vigorous assaults. The remainder of the war on the Western Front is likely to consist of successive retreats to different zones of defence, by which means, von Hindenburg hopes to prevent the piercing of his front, and thus convincing the German public each time that his retreat constitutes a strategic victory. The work on the successive zones has been under way for months. Little effort is now made to conceal their purpose. That the battle of the Aisne and the battle of Moronvilliers redoubt will eventually force another retreat, is certain. Indeed one of the great objects of the terrific German counter-attacks is to hold the French in check, while the next zone is put into a more defensive state.

MR. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Acharier expressed his views to a deputation of Salem gentlemen that waited on him this morning. He began by saying that there is nothing for the Government to "grant." They should recognise our rights and withdraw all obstacles created by the bureaucracy. He said that he was in full sympathy with the agitation for self-government on the lines of the Congress and the Muslim League scheme. But he is of opinion that it has not gone far enough. Fully conscious of the defects of the farce of the present non-official majority in the Councils, he advocates fully elected legislatures with absolute control over the purse and resolutions passed by the Legislature should be binding on the executive subject only to the veto of the Governor or the Governor-General. The heads of departments may be ex-officio members. The scheme of reforms to be introduced after the war should be immediately published and a convention of Indian leaders should be convened to discuss them. Mere declarations of sympathy or assurance will not satisfy us. As a preliminary step all the repressive laws as the Deportation Regulation of 1818, the Press Act, the Seditions Meetings Act, the Arms Act, and the Conspiracy Act, etc., should be repealed and all the interned persons should be released, and any agitation carried on for that purpose has his entire sympathy. Failure of the British democracy to recognise our rights at this juncture would compel people to have recourse to passive resistance. He trusts that the All-India Congress Committee which meets in Bombay on the 28th instant, would take a firm stand and pass a resolution to this effect. He concluded by saying that he had high hopes in Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu who by their liberal and sympathetic response to Indian aspirations would allay the present unrest and not drive people to despair.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. SUBRAMANIA IYER,
Secretary, H. R. L.,
Salem.

Salem, July 25th, 1917.

FINANCIAL DECENTRALISATION.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 28.

A resolution in the Finance Department, Government of India, states that in the annexure to the resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 361EA, dated the 24th July, 1916, revised rules pre-issued defining the financial powers to be exercised by Local Governments with which provincial or quasi provincial settlements had been made. These rules were intended to be complete in themselves as regards all matters falling within their scope, but they formed only a part of a comprehensive scheme of delegation which has been engaging the attention of the Government of India since the Decentralisation Commission reported. The approval of the Secretary of State has now been obtained to all the essential features of the scheme and the Government of India desire to explain the general principles on which it is based. The resolution then explains the new rules in details and concludes:—

The principles underlying the present scheme may be summarised as follows:—

(a) The general right of declaring what kinds of powers are to be considered suitable for delegation is reserved to the Secretary of State inasmuch as no note authorising further delegation can be introduced under any article in the Civil Service regulations without his previous sanction.

(b) The general right of deciding what authorities are to be considered *prima-facie* eligible for delegated powers is reserved to the Government of India with whom will rest the power of adding to the list of "Heads of Departments" for the purposes of the Civil Service regulations.

(c) The right of deciding whether a particular power is capable of delegation under clause (a) above, shall or shall not be, delegated to a particular authority eligible under clause (b) above, will be reserved entirely to the Local Government. That is, it will be optional for the Local Government in any particular case to delegate or not to delegate. If the Local Government does delegate a given power it can confer it on all or any of the heads of departments subordinate to it, and can subject the exercise of the power by such authorities to such conditions as it may choose to impose, and it can afterwards revoke or modify such conditions as experience may show to be desirable. By the resolution of the Government of India, No. 5525-EX, dated the 19th November, 1909, the power to decide what officers were to be deemed heads of departments for the purposes of the codes, was delegated to Local Governments subject to certain limitations. It will be seen that under the new system this power has been resumed by the Supreme Government.

The numerous additions which have been made to the list of powers which may be delegated to heads of departments rendered it desirable to secure a stricter control over the selection of the authorities who may exercise these powers, and the necessity of placing the delegation question on some definite and intelligible basis also suggested the advisability of a reversion to the practice prevailing before 1910. Where, therefore, an article in the Civil Service regulations provides for the delegation of powers to heads of departments, Local Governments can at once authorise the devolution of powers so far as officers who are already declared to be heads of departments under appendix 1-A to the Civil Service Regulations are concerned. The sanction of the Government of India is however required to additions to the list of heads of departments given in the appendix referred to, either for the purpose of the regulations generally, or of specified articles and proposals to this end should be submitted to them for sanction. Officers not named in appendix 1-A, who have been declared by Local Governments to be heads of departments under the resolution in this department, No. 5525-EX, dated the 19th November, 1909, may continue to exercise such powers as have already been delegated to them. But the extension to them of the larger powers that can now be delegated to heads of departments requires the sanction of the Government of India.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the great efficacy of the "Asthma Specific" of Messrs. J. P. Ray and K. P. Ray. My friend, Suresh Chandra Sen of Dacca was suffering from Typical Asthma for the last nine years. He put himself under the treatment of a good many physicians, Allopathic, Homeopathic, and Kaviraji and each of them also tried his best to cure him of terrible disease which told upon his whole system very heavily. He also tried many patent medicines of Sanyasis and the like but every means was in vain. His life was almost despaired of. He was, at last, prevailed upon by me to try the "Asthma Specific" and so he did try using the "Specific" for eleven weeks. Beyond all expectation he has been radically cured of the fell disease which made his youthful life miserable and burdensome. It proved to him God-send remedy.

I seize the occasion to unhesitatingly say that "Asthma Specific" is the sure remedy for Asthma and is a most valuable find in medical field. I can safely recommend it without reserve to those who are suffering from Asthma, chronic or acute, attended with other complaints.

GURU PRASANNO VEDANTSHASTRI, M.A.,
Principal, the Hindu College of Divinity, Benares,

Address:—
K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

THE LATE SIR P. C. CHATTERJI

LAHORE CITIZENS' TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 27.

A large and representative public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held this evening to mourn the death of Sir Pratulchandra Chatterji, Hon. Justice Shah Din, Officiating Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, presided.

The President made a feeling speech referring to his long acquaintance with the deceased since 1890 and narrating his manifold activities, which were so intimately associated with that province, that he was looked upon as a Punjabi and with love and respect by all. Great as were his intellectual abilities, he stood greater for his character, and the speaker asked the younger generation to study his life and character as an object lesson.

Resolutions marking the sense of the people's loss at his sad death and placing on record his invaluable services and expressing condolence to the bereaved family, were carried, the whole audience standing.

The speakers included the Hon. Mr. Mohomed Shafi, the Hon. Ramsaran Dass, the Hon. Pundit Shivnarayan, Maulvi Fayaldin, Mr. Muhurrum Ali Chistie, and others. The Hon. Mr. Bakshi Sohanlal read a telegram from the Hon. Justice Shadilal, now on his way to Kashmir, regretting his absence from the station, and paying his humble tribute of respect to the memory of the great and good man who has passed away.

AERODROME FLYING SCHOOL

PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT IN KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 27.

The Managing Committee, Karachi Municipality have been considering a scheme for the establishment at Karachi of an Aerodrome Flying School and workshops and aeroplane terminal station for Western India, and have recommended to the municipality the allotment of a provisional site to Messrs. Forbes Campbell and Co. The "Daily Gazette" understands that the scheme which is, of course, subject to Government approval was mooted in January last by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., whose plans and proposals are now under consideration. The site proposed is in proximity to Karachi racecourse, east of the present military rest camp and runs approximately parallel to the North-Western Railway main lines.

CRUELTY TO FOWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Morning after morning have I been a pained witness of the agony of fowls carried by inhumane butlers in baskets with head or other parts crushed under foddstuffs. Yester-morning I saw a hen with its tiny head buried under a mass of vegetables piteously shrieking and struggling in vain with its feeble strength to extricate it. All remonstrance with the guilty miscreant was futile. Some time ago on my way home from my walk at the beach I heard piteous cries as from an animal in pain but was unable to see any. Going further, I witnessed a man standing on the foot-path near the Malabar Hill with a basket filled to overflowing lying by. The cries of agony which I had heard at a distance emanated from inside the basket. The man had placed a hen *at the bottom* of the basket which he then covered up with foodstuffs all over to the intense agony and consternation of the creature. When remonstrated with he was unable to realize he was guilty of gross cruelty. Of course he was compelled to take out the hen which was then placed at the top of the basket. Permit me to point out that it is the duty of the master to instruct the servant in the humane way of handling the animals. At the bar of almighty compassion the master is as much guilty of cruelty perpetrated by the servant as though he himself were the actual perpetrator. Much good may be done if the humane reader of these lines on coming across any case of cruelty on the wayside remonstrates with the man and points out the correct way of handling the creatures. Let me also suggest that the S. P. C. A. should station inspectors at the fowl section of the different markets with instructions to prevent fowls being partially or wholly buried in baskets under foodstuffs or otherwise inhumanly treated.—Yours, etc.,

PITY.

Bombay, 25th July.

DEATH OF REV HENRY HAIGH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 27.

Intimation has been received from China of the death of Rev. Henry Haigh D. D. at Hongkong on 15th instant. He was travelling as secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary society. He was an able writer and speaker and was the editor of "Harvest Field" and of the Kanarese weekly "Virttanta Patrika" in Mysore which place he left in 1901 after a stay of twenty-six years.

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential. Particulars Free.

The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us.

KARACHI HOME RULE LEAGUE.

LESSONS OF DADABHAI NAOROJI'S LIFE.

A public meeting was held, under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Karachi Branch, on Monday, the 23rd July, 1917, on the subject of "The Grand Old Man of India, and his message to modern India." Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the League, who was in the chair, said that the meeting was the first of a series, organised by the Progapandist Committee of the League, to work on Scientific Politics. The late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji was a leader of politics, and for a body like the Home Rule League none can be found greater to remember, to study, to think and to pay homage and reverence to than Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He also proposed to meet similarly once in a fortnight or a month to learn lessons from the life of every great man like Mahatma Gokhale, Mahatma Gandhi and ladies like Mrs. Besant and all others. Continuing he said that from his experience he had found that devotion to great men and not learning from great men which works the most. He held that devotion to our leaders will be the salvation of our motherland. He therefore exhorted that they should first pay reverence and homage to leaders and learn what humbly they could so that they could follow in their footsteps.

Mr. Durgadas B. Adwani then spoke and dwelt on three points in the life of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, loftiness of character, his views on Home Rule or Self-Government for India, and thirdly his political disappointments and hopes.

With regard to his views on self-government the speaker quoted several passages from the three presidential addresses of the G. O. M. to shew that he realised by a sort of provision the absolute necessity for self-government and thus was the first and foremost to take up the banner of Home Rule or Self-Government.

Then with regard to his disappointments and hopes the speaker quoted a passage from the presidential speech of 1906 and said that the G. O. M. had called out for a policy of self-government, but as yet even a definite declaration had not been made. The speaker concluded by saying that had he lived now and had he the strength and health he would have unfurled the banner of Home Rule, and led the Home Rule movement and would have told them that the time of paper resolutions and speeches was over and that they should prepare to sacrifice liberty for the cause of Home Rule. There were other speeches both in Hindi and Sindhi.

The Chairman then wound up by reading some slokas from the Gita. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and the singing of an inspiring national song.

NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR AHMEDABAD.

AN APPEAL.

Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai, Bar-at Law, organising secretary for the movement of a National College for Ahmedabad has sent us the following appeal for publication:—

Several friends have shown their willingness to co-operate with me in the establishment of a National College in Ahmedabad on the lines laid down by Mrs. Besant, some particulars of which were published in the "New India" of Madras and reproduced in several papers on this side. The subjects of instruction would be English, Gujarati and History including civics (compulsory), and in the beginning the Theory and Practice of Teaching and Commerce would be optional groups. One hour every day would be devoted to physical culture, and instruction will also be given in religion. In course of time instruction will be given in Civil Engineering and Physical Sciences—more particularly Chemistry. Admission to this College will be open to such students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of any of the existing Universities or the School Final Examination.

A venture like this requires popular support, and those of our people who feel that the present system of education under the departmental control has a cramping and damping influence will come forward with due support.

The management of this Institution will be in the hands of an executive committee appointed by the subscribers, and the professors will have an effective hand in the management. As it is not possible to write to gentlemen individually I invite their attention to the scheme through the medium of the Press of the Presidency, hoping I shall be favoured with the opinions of friends of National Education in the country and promises of their financial as well as other support.

Gentlemen wishing to offer their services in this cause are also requested to communicate with me. Proper remuneration will be paid to them.

It is proposed to start work in the early part of November this year.

NEW MEMBERS OF C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 27.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council for the next session:—Mr. M. R. Dixit, Par-at-Law, Nagpur; Rao Saheb C. M. Thacker, Raipur; Rao Bahadur Narayanrao K. Bar, pleader, Balaghat; Mr. Manohar Gowalkar, pleader, Jubbulpore; Mr. Pyarelall Misra Par-at-Law, Chhandwara; Mr. Govindlall Purohit, Jubbulpore; Mr. Beohar Raghubarsingh, Jubbulpore, Mr S. B. Tambe, pleader, Amraoti, Rao Sahib R. V. Mahajani, pleader, Akola; and Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, pleader, Amraoti.

A public meeting of the Ghat-Kopar Students' Union will be held on Sunday, the 29th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.), when Mr. B. Sanghavi will deliver a lecture on "Physical Exercise."

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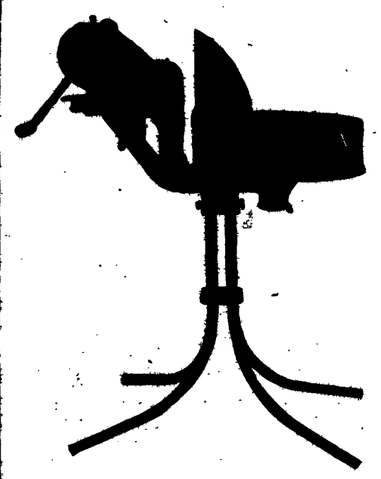

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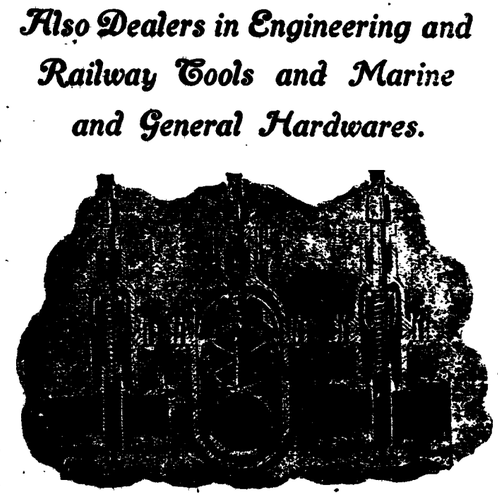

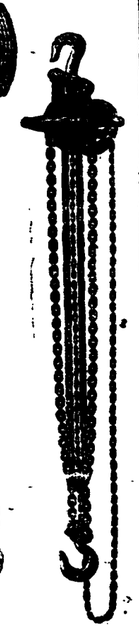

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The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, Bombay, acknowledge the receipts of the following donations and subscriptions to the League from 1st January to 30th June, 1917:—His Excellency the Viceroy, Rs. 100; The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 8,000; Sir Ratan Tata, Kt., for 1916, Rs. 5,000; Tekchand Arya, Esq., Rs. 100; Messrs. Rupchand Dayaram, Rs. 100; A. H. Froom, Esq., Rs. 100; The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Rs. 100; D. F. Batliwalla, Esq., Rs. 100; Dr. Erachsha Jamsetjee Hakim, Rs. 100; Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Rs. 50; Avanbai Jahanbux Sibina, Rs. 40; The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., Rs. 30; The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Rs. 30; Khan Mahomed Kassimbhoy, Esq., Rs. 25; Mrs. Heerabai J. Petit, Rs. 25; The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Bombay, Rs. 20; Messrs. MacMillan and Co., Rs. 20; W. Bird, Esq., Rs. 15; Messrs. Poohmal Bros., Rs. 15; Bume Rief, Esq., Rs. 15; J. A. Lord, Esq., Rs. 15; Maneklal Manilal Ranchordas, Esq., Rs. 10; P. Blythe, Esq., Rs. 10; E. C. B. Acworth, Esq., A/C., A.C.E., Rs. 10; The Executors of the late Mr. Davar, Rs. 10; Mrs. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 10; Dr. D. A. Turkhad, Rs. 10; Bai H. F. Cama, Esq., Rs. 10; E. G. Pearson, Esq., Rs. 10; M. N. Hogg, Esq., Rs. 10; William Roberts, Esq., Rs. 10; S. P. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 10; R. Barlow, Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs. Seimen Bros. Dynamo Works, Rs. 10; Cursetji M. Banajee, Esq., Rs. 10; F. R. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 10; D. N. J. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 10; Manchershaw N. Chandabhoy, Esq., Rs. 7; Nanu H. Bharucha, Esq., Rs. 7; Messrs. Mitsui Bussen Kaisha, Rs. 5; S. R. Subedar, Esq., Rs. 5; Shamji Shivjee, Esq., Rs. 5; Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Rs. 5; P. M. Murzban, Esq., Rs. 5; Dady N. Dady, Esq., Rs. 5; M. M. Shirazee, Esq., Rs. 5; Fazulbhoy J. Latji, Esq., Rs. 5; K. Besho, Esq., Rs. 5; H. Kita, Esq., Rs. 5; Hansraj P. Thakersey, Esq., Rs. 5; Rao Bahadur Bachhraj Jamnelal, Rs. 5; J. H. Bhabha, Esq., Rs. 5; D. F. Cama, Esq., Rs. 5; Mrs. Shellim, Rs. 5; N. F. Balsara, Esq., Rs. 5; T. Avery, Esq., Rs. 5; E. W. Fritchley, Esq., Rs. 5; P. Dadabhoy Seth, Esq., Rs. 5; M. Nissim, Esq., Rs. 5; Dr. A. A. Gaya, Rs. 5; Alexander George Grey, Esq., Rs. 5; R. J. Mistry, Esq., Rs. 5; Y. G. Pandit, Esq., Rs. 5; Dinshaw Manakjee Kalapesi, Esq., Rs. 5; S. H. Patuck, Esq., Rs. 5; R. F. Malabarwalla, Esq., Rs. 5; Lakshmikant S. Dabholker, Esq., Rs. 5; Dr. R. N. Paramanand, Rs. 5; Dr. K. M. Dubash, Rs. 5; Dr. N. A. Purandare, Rs. 5; Dr. N. F. Surveyor, Rs. 5; Dr. D. B. Master, Rs. 5; The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Rs. 5; Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee, Rs. 5; A. Hyland, Esq., Rs. 5; P. G. Singhani, Esq., Rs. 5; Karsondas Dharamsey, Esq., Rs. 5; James W. Mackisson, Esq., Rs. 5; Wishwanath Madanji, Esq., Rs. 5; Signor A. Vianalli, Rs. 5; Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Rs. 5; Dr. B. S. Shroff, Rs. 5; B. V. Desai, Esq., Rs. 5; The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Rs. 5; D. R. MacIntosh, Esq., Rs. 5; N. A. Shiveswarkar, Esq., Rs. 5; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., Rs. 5; F. B. Badshah, Esq., Rs. 3; J. R. Hudson, Esq., Rs. 2; Messrs. Surajmal Lallubhai and Co., Rs. 2; S. B. Master, Esq., Rs. 2; Kaikushru N. Chandabhoy, Esq., Rs. 2; and Sambajee Nursee Kalewar, Esq., Rs. 1. Total Rs. 14,426.

A Mesopotamia Communique says there is nothing special to report. Great heat continues throughout Mesopotamia.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a) of the Indian Stamp Act 1899 (2 of 1899), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act in respect of agreements of service under the Secretary of State for India in Council as a surgeon to His Majesty's forces with the temporary rank of a lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service.

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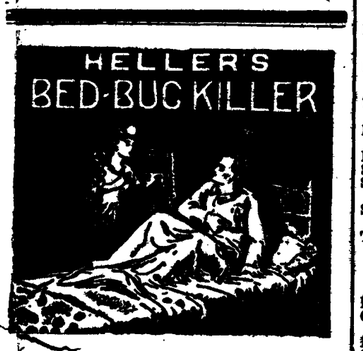

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The Bay monsoon slightly weakened. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Central India east, in the Central Provinces except Berar, the west coast of the Peninsula; local in Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Punjab.

The principal amounts are:—Rangoon, Myitkyina one inch.; Moulmein two; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab three; Gauhati two; Darjeeling three; Cox's Bazar four; Allahabad two; Lucknow one; Jhansi three; Bareilly, Mussooree one and half; Simla one; Rawalpindi, Nowgong three; Sutna, Chand two; Raipur one; Jagdalpur one and half; Margao three; Hyderabad Deccan one; Hanamkonda one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, July 29.

The monsoon is week in the Peninsula but rather stronger than usual in Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, United Provinces, Central India east, and on west coast of peninsula; and east, and on west coast of peninsula; and locael in Upper Burma and north Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in east and north Punjab and Central Provinces. The chief amounts are:—Tatoy, Monmein, and Bhamo two inches, Toungoo one, Hazaribagh three, Sambalpur and Patna two, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Agra, Mainpuri, Delhi and Simla one and half, Rawalpindi one, Jaipur and Nowgong one and half, Jagdalpur one, Mercara one and half Gopalpur two.

Forecast.—Some extension of rain in Rajputana.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.553 inch.
Temperature of Air	81.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2 "
Dew Point	77.1 "
Relative Humidity of Air	0.871 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83 2 "
Minimum ... do.	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.W.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	321 Miles
Fall of Rain	0 48 Inches
Total fall during month	12.20 "
Do. do. year	50 09 "
Deficional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th July	0 02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill
	July	h.	m.	ft. in	July		h.	m.	ft. in
Sat.	28	m	5	16	24 6	28	m	10	33 21 6
Sun.	29	m	6	4	47 25 1		m	11	38 16 1
Mon.	30	m	6	58	24 7	30	m	0	33 12 0
Tues	31	m	7	53	25 3	31	m	1	59 16 11
Wed	1	m	8	48	25 8	1	m	3	16 20 9
Thur	2	m	9	42	26 7	2	m	3	53 15 4
Fri.	3	m	10	40	27 1	3	m	4	55 16 4
		m	11	34	28 0		m	5	58 17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
28 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
29 (Sunday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 16m.
30 (Monday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
31 (Tuesday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Wednesday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 14m.
2 (Thursday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 13m.
3 (Friday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 1st, 6h. 30.1m. a.m.; First quarter: 8th, 6h. 19.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 49.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 28.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th July, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 2.79in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.14in., Mainpuri 0.43in., Jhansi 2.57in., Cawnpore 0.31in. and Allahabad 1.89in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Jubbulpore has had 0.06in., Saugor 0.16in., Hoshangabad 0.37in., Chanda 2.22in. and Raipur 1.06in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.25in., Mormugao 2.56in. and Karwar 0.56in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad and local elsewhere. Poona has had 0.10in. Bijapur 0.11in., Belgaum 0.28in. and Hyderabad 0.88in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature ii in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts, south Hyderabad, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the north Punjab, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Precipitation has decreased on the west coast of the Peninsula and ceased on the south Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the United and the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Hyderabad and some showers in the north and the east Punjab, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 28th of July 1917.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade		Temp Sea Surf.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PENINSULA GULF—						
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th July)	86.4	75.9	76	..	0	0
Colaba	86.4	78.5	80	..	0	—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alibag	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th July)	85.2	79.7	80	..	0	—0.17
CENTRAL—						
Nagpur	94.5	72.9	84	..	2.60	+0.32
Hoshangabad	91.6	72.4	82.2	2.79	21.37	+12.59
Jubbulpore	96.8	81.5	78	..	4.80	—1.16
Raipur	93.4	78.4	80	..	4.04	..
Chanda	92.4	80.1	81	..	12.84	+2.56
Delhi	89.2	78.0	80	..	12.28	+1.62
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.6	78.8	80	0.14	11.89	+0.79
Mainpuri	84.1	78.1	80	0.43	8.71	—0.71
Allahabad	83.0	75.4	82	2.57	14.49	+0.90
Cawnpore	84.2	74.4	80	0.31	9.15	+0.89
Allahabad	88.0	72.8	84	1.89	15.11	—0.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	108.5	86.0	91	..	0.52	—0.59
Karachi	87.2	80.2	82	..	0.04	+14.06
Mount Abu	83.6	77.2	77	..	13.81	+5.90
Jaipur	89.2	76.1	77	..	15.92	+4.40
Kotah	90.0	76.6	75	..	21.26	+9.28
Mount Abu	78.4	65.4	90	0.03	27.81	+2.46
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Deesa	89.0	70.4	73	..	7.42	—0.64
Ahmedabad	86.0	72.4	84	..	9.04	—1.90
Vetavel	82.4	72.4	82	..	15.30	+7.80
Rajkot	89.1	76.5	76	..	11.34	—1.76
Mahuvakantha Para	89.8	70.4	87	..	1.05	+1.90
Surat	86.2	73.7	82	0.01	23.83	+0.32
Ahmednabad	92.1	70.4	84	..	14.26	+0.22
Broach	92.2	75.7	83	..	14.26	+0.94
Surendra	84.2	73.0	86	..	22.43	+17.44
Indore	95.5	73.1	86	..	11.64	+0.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Nagpur	84.2	74.8	82	0.60	22.22	—2.04
Saugor	77.6	71.4	78	1.16	30.68	+0.80
Hoshangabad	84.1	74.4	80	0.37	21.55	+0.73
Khandwa	85.2	73.6	80	..	14.40	+0.94
Akola	86.4	74.8	86	0.01	11.98	+0.94
Amraoti	84.2	74.2	84	..	10.14	+1.02
Nagpur	84.6	74.7	78	0.05	15.44	—0.41
Chanda	83.5	74.4	82	2.22	29.27	+6.16
Raipur	79.9	73.3	82	1.06	29.08	+0.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	77.9	82	0.25	27.54	—4.69
Ratnagiri	81.7	77.7	78	0.03	..	—10.74
Marmugao	86.4	76.1	83	2.56	62.01	+16.23
Karwar	84.3	76.2	80	0.56	47.91	—1.62
DECCAN DEGCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Hyderabad	90.5	73.0	90	0.02	1.38	—7.68
Malegaon	79.0	70.8	71	0.02	4.94	—13.00
Ahmednagar	77.6	72.1	77	0.30	5.85	—7.30
Poona	83.4	74.9	76	..	5.01	—13.58
Sholapur	85.3	70.8	80	0.11	0.23	+0.94
Belgaum	74.2	66.8	80	0.28	16.69	+0.91
Kolhapur	84.3	71.6	80	..	14.49	+0.97
Hyderabad	77.5	71.9	90	0.88	9.19	—0.88
MALABAR AND CUTCH—						
Mangalore	84.4	74.5	86	0.41	8.8	+0.41
Calicut	86.6	74.4	86	0.75	42.45	—14.70
Cochin	84.4	74.2	88	0.18	42.34	—10.96
Colombo	86.2	76.5	87	..	7.6	+2.20
MADRAS (NEILGHERRY AND CARNATIC)—						
Mysore—						
Mangalore	85.8	75.2	82	0.80	15.37	+5.15
Bellary	88.4	71.6	74	..	4.41	+0.56
Bellary	92.5	72.0	82	..	4.61	+0.49
Madras	92.6	80.4	88	..	8.40	+2.18
Nungambakam	78.8	75.2	70	..	4.75	—2.06
Coimbatore	89.0	72.0	83	..	1.66	—1.81
Trichinopoly	97.6	79.0	89	..	2.83	+0.22
Negapatam	90.9	78.0	79	..	1.94	—1.16

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 28th July, 1917, was 29.62 inches. No temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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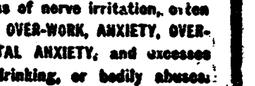

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.